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7569

Robt Stewart
Physician
in
Dundee 1788

7569. In English, on paper: written in 1775:
8½ × 6½ in., xvi + 250 pages.

'Practice of Physic in a Course of Lectures by Dr. Gregory Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. In [blank] volumes. Volume 1st', 'Wrote on ye 5 October 1775' (p. v); a transcript of notes of lectures of John Gregory on fevers, including the 'Ardent Fever, 1771'. The text begins abruptly in a different hand (pp. 5-9) with pp. 1-4 missing. Pp. vii-xvi, index.

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Memoranda

1775
Whole in 8th Order

Practice of Physic
In a Course of Lectures
By Dr. Gregory Professor of Medicine
In the University
of
Edinburgh
— In Volumes —
— Volume 1st —

Index

General Division of Diseases.	1
Arrangement of particular Diseases	16
Intermittant Fever	22
1 st Stadium	24
2 ^d Ditto	26
3 ^d Ditto	28
Bad effects of Agues	28
Good effects of Ditto	29
Prognosis	30
Procursive Quasimale	31
Defections	32
Proximate Causes	33
Method of Cure	38
Vacillation	39
Vomits	40
Purging	42
Quartan Agues	43
Delirient and Aporetic	44

Index

Intermittent Fevers (Cure)	45
Diet	ib
Exercise	46
Bark Peruv.	ib
of Taking particular Symptoms	53
Authors	54
Inflammatory Fevers	56
Symptoms	ib
Antecedent	58
Causes	58
Remote Causes	59
Good effects they leave on the	
Constitution	60
Prognosis	ib
Proximate Cause	65
Method of Cure	68
Venesection	69
Vomits	73

Index

12	Inflammation	72
11	Cholera & Catarrhs	71
11	Suspensions	76
12	Reactions	11
14	Polysarcoma	75
15	Blasms	79
16	Carbuncles	80
17	Cystitis	11
18	Uterine Cancer	11
19	Yellow Fever of the West Indies	82
20	Arterio-venous anastomosis	86
21	Foreign Bodies	89
22	Clots	91
23	Dissection	11
24	Varicella	92
25	Glanders or Catarrhs	11
26	Human Blasms	93
27	Bark	94
28	Quartans	96

Index

2- Ardent Fever	97
(case)	99
intermittent fever	100
(case)	100
fluency	101
Pneumonia	102
(case)	103
respiratory system	104
(case)	105
Pneumonia	106
(case)	107
Pneumonia	108
(case)	109
Pneumonia	110
(case)	111
Pneumonia	112
(case)	113
Pneumonia	114
(case)	115
Pneumonia	116
(case)	117
Pneumonia	118
(case)	119
Pneumonia	120
(case)	121
Pneumonia	122
(case)	123
Pneumonia	124
(case)	125
Pneumonia	126
(case)	127
Pneumonia	128
(case)	129
Pneumonia	130
(case)	131
Pneumonia	132
(case)	133
Pneumonia	134
(case)	135
Pneumonia	136
(case)	137
Pneumonia	138
(case)	139
Pneumonia	140
(case)	141
Pneumonia	142
(case)	143
Pneumonia	144
(case)	145
Pneumonia	146
(case)	147
Pneumonia	148
(case)	149
Pneumonia	150
(case)	151
Pneumonia	152
(case)	153
Pneumonia	154
(case)	155
Pneumonia	156
(case)	157
Pneumonia	158
(case)	159
Pneumonia	160
(case)	161
Pneumonia	162
(case)	163
Pneumonia	164
(case)	165
Pneumonia	166
(case)	167
Pneumonia	168
(case)	169
Pneumonia	170
(case)	171
Pneumonia	172
(case)	173
Pneumonia	174
(case)	175
Pneumonia	176
(case)	177
Pneumonia	178
(case)	179
Pneumonia	180
(case)	181
Pneumonia	182
(case)	183
Pneumonia	184
(case)	185
Pneumonia	186
(case)	187
Pneumonia	188
(case)	189
Pneumonia	190
(case)	191
Pneumonia	192
(case)	193
Pneumonia	194
(case)	195
Pneumonia	196
(case)	197
Pneumonia	198
(case)	199
Pneumonia	200

Index

Of the Autumnal Fever &c 108

Cure 109

Bleeding 110

Surgatives 111

Comits 112

Spunk 113

Wine 114

Tea 115

Potatoes 116

Water 117

Subtil Fever 114

Subtilis in forma 117

Symptoms concerning the fever 120

Causes 121

Curable symptoms 122

Uncurable symptoms 123

of determination of the fever 124

Of those who are said to be subject to this fever 125

Index

Putrid Fever	126
Crassical Expectorans	it
Pleural Expectorans	130
Cough	126
Chronic on the part of	it
Acute on the part of	it
St. Blowing	it
Exhaled	128
Diaphoretics	130
Blisters	142
Bark	16
Diets	143
Scitri	144
Pharmacopoeia	16
Victuals	145
Uterine Expectorans	it
Glands	it
Dysuria	16
Exhaustion	146
Prescriptions	it

Index

12	Richard Lee	Authors	156
13		Authors	16
14	Severe Fever		11
15		Symptoms	11
16		Unusual Scarcity	14
17		Unusual Scarcity	150
18		Unusual Scarcity	11
19		Unusual Scarcity	11
20		Unusual Scarcity	11
21		Unusual Scarcity	11
22		Unusual Scarcity	11
23		Unusual Scarcity	11
24		Unusual Scarcity	11
25		Unusual Scarcity	11
26		Unusual Scarcity	11
27		Unusual Scarcity	11
28		Unusual Scarcity	11
29		Unusual Scarcity	11
30		Unusual Scarcity	11
31		Unusual Scarcity	11
32		Unusual Scarcity	11
33		Unusual Scarcity	11
34		Unusual Scarcity	11
35		Unusual Scarcity	11
36		Unusual Scarcity	11
37		Unusual Scarcity	11
38		Unusual Scarcity	11
39		Unusual Scarcity	11
40		Unusual Scarcity	11
41		Unusual Scarcity	11
42		Unusual Scarcity	11
43		Unusual Scarcity	11
44		Unusual Scarcity	11
45		Unusual Scarcity	11
46		Unusual Scarcity	11
47		Unusual Scarcity	11
48		Unusual Scarcity	11
49		Unusual Scarcity	11
50		Unusual Scarcity	11
51		Unusual Scarcity	11
52		Unusual Scarcity	11
53		Unusual Scarcity	11
54		Unusual Scarcity	11
55		Unusual Scarcity	11
56		Unusual Scarcity	11
57		Unusual Scarcity	11
58		Unusual Scarcity	11
59		Unusual Scarcity	11
60		Unusual Scarcity	11
61		Unusual Scarcity	11
62		Unusual Scarcity	11
63		Unusual Scarcity	11
64		Unusual Scarcity	11
65		Unusual Scarcity	11
66		Unusual Scarcity	11
67		Unusual Scarcity	11
68		Unusual Scarcity	11
69		Unusual Scarcity	11
70		Unusual Scarcity	11
71		Unusual Scarcity	11
72		Unusual Scarcity	11
73		Unusual Scarcity	11
74		Unusual Scarcity	11
75		Unusual Scarcity	11
76		Unusual Scarcity	11
77		Unusual Scarcity	11
78		Unusual Scarcity	11
79		Unusual Scarcity	11
80		Unusual Scarcity	11
81		Unusual Scarcity	11
82		Unusual Scarcity	11
83		Unusual Scarcity	11
84		Unusual Scarcity	11
85		Unusual Scarcity	11
86		Unusual Scarcity	11
87		Unusual Scarcity	11
88		Unusual Scarcity	11
89		Unusual Scarcity	11
90		Unusual Scarcity	11
91		Unusual Scarcity	11
92		Unusual Scarcity	11
93		Unusual Scarcity	11
94		Unusual Scarcity	11
95		Unusual Scarcity	11
96		Unusual Scarcity	11
97		Unusual Scarcity	11
98		Unusual Scarcity	11
99		Unusual Scarcity	11
100		Unusual Scarcity	11

Index

Of the English Translations . . .	157
Originals . . .	158
Unfortunate Translations . . .	162
Unfortunate Copies . . .	176
Causes . . .	174
Indications of Error . . .	176
Causes . . .	181
Errors . . .	183
First and Second . . .	188
Critical and Descriptive . . .	191
Warm Recommendations . . .	192
Relatives . . .	194
Derivatives . . .	196
Synonyms . . .	199
Antonyms . . .	200
Idioms . . .	201
Proverbs . . .	204
Figures . . .	206
Preparations . . .	208

Index

Of the Small Pox 209
 Incubation 16

Course of the Pox 213

Opinion 215

Time of Life 217

Season of the Year 220

Constitution 16

Measles 221

Incubation 221

Course 225

Opinion 16

Cholera morbus and the Small Pox 226

Distinction from the Small Pox 16

Season of the Year 227

Seat 16

Exposition 229

Indication of Cure 16

Prognosis 16

Counters 230

Index
Measles 230

Large town and Ghent 231

East and West 232

Scalation and 233

Quarantine 234

Scalation and 235

Shanghai 238

Symptoms peculiar to measles 239

By the

By the 239

Authors 240

Scarlet Fever 241

Indications of 242

Quarantine 243

Index

General Division of Diseases

Climate opposite from that he or she resides in as
for instance a person labouring under the last mentioned
disease (Viz. the Phthisis Pulmonalis) contracted in Britain
we should advise him or her to remove to a more warm
Climate such as the south of France, that in with respect
to 4.th Vix; that may again lead us naturally to conclude
that a person labouring under a different disease
from those that are incident to the sea will receive
great benefit from going to sea Epidemic again is
when a disease is to a great many people proceeding
from a common cause & evidently spreading itself over a
gt. space or sev.^l Countries at the same time Such
as the Plague, Malignant fever, Small pox &c. Epid.
are said to be owing to some sensible qualities of air
not at all unknown tho sometimes it is that to be owing
to these Vix. Cold heat Gravity & Moisture ind. tho
these be not the principal causes yet certainly they
influence them as we see that summer often puts a
stop to these diseases that begin in the Epidemic
manner in the Autumn they are called Epidemic
dysenteries because the continues no longer nor rage
at any ope. time farther the occult, or secret qualities
of the air, influence them. In the Spring all the diseases
of the human body have a tendency to inflammation
or Inflammatory Diathesis of the fluids but in the Aut-
umn they tend to a hybrid Diathesis that is a distinde-
on of 4.th greatest consequence in practice; without having
regard to its use we cannot rightly effect a cure as for
instance Gues in the Spring have a tendency to an In-
flammatory

General Division of Diseases

Hemorrhagic Diathesis I will require in many things a quite different treatment from those that happen in the Autumn as they tend to a putrid Diathesis & many of the remedies that are necessary in the cure of the one will do hurt in the other. The different Nature of the Epidemic Diseases require a particular Study & attention as there is sometimes that peculiarly in them, not to be discovered by the Symptoms that Dr Sydenham often observes that there are Epidemics which tho they had much the same Symptoms with y.^e one raging y.^e last year yet it required a quite different cure from it. Acute Diseases are always of the same kind & generally of the febrile kind. The 2^d Subdivision of Diseases with respect to their Origin may be those that are peculiar to certain Constitutions. The Ancients divided the various Constitutions of humors into 4 kinds & viz. the Bilious Sanguine Biliary Phlegmatic & Melancholic & they called these Constitutions of Nature the Bilious or Cholic who abound with a sort of Humour called black bile but such a sort of Constitution is not known in our day admitted. But that there are a particular that makes the sanguine Phlegmatic & Melancholic & those who have a particular Sensibility of the nervous System are certain Influences of many Diseases. The 3^d Subdivision may be held in respect to the disease peculiar to a certain way of life as for instance a person given to too much Study or to a particular sedentary life are subject to these diseases.

General Division of Diseases 7.

for want of Exercise & at the same time too much action of mind & then will be very little hopes of turning these diseases from them till they change their way of life.

The ~~General~~ ^{General} Division may be made into these diseases peculiar to different periods of life, these kinds of diseases are much taken Notice of by Doctor & his followers for instance there are diseases peculiar to children, & do not attack those that are come a greater length as Diseases of the head Scrophulous Convulsions & Epilepsy which I last are often the consequences of teething & generally go off when it is over or when they are over also great Hemorrhages from the Nose are peculiar from the age of years to puberty they seldom happen before the age of years or after puberty to the age of 30 or 35 the Hemorrhoids or Piles become very frequent at that age viz. 35 to that of 50 people are very liable to Hemorrhoidal fluxes the Scrophulous Epilepsy & convulsions incident to them commonly disappear at Puberty. The ~~General~~ ^{General} Division takes place in these diseases peculiar to both sexes in Women the Menstrual Discharge is the cause of a great many Disorders to them, it may either be a total Suppression or inter of a Quantity also it is a very critical time for women when it first breaks out, if it does not come on, it generally proves fatal on the contrary if it comes on regularly it commonly makes them very healthy & keeps them from many diseases, it likewise is a very critical

time

8 General Division of Diseases

time for women when it is going off which is commonly about the age of 45 or 50 In this Country also women are very liable to diseases in the time of Virginity Pregnancy Lactation & lying in. The 8th & last Subdivision of the first Class with respect to their origin may comprehend pestilential diseases, that may not be Epidemic this was the case in y^e last plague that raged so violently at Massachusetts, for it is well that a Town, what of a Country can prohibit & forbid persons from having any Intercourse with that Country which is infected that they may escape from it an Instance of which we have in the vigilance & Activity of the Grand Duke of Tuscany who when the plague raged most violently on the Greatest part of Italy by his prudence in prohibiting to have any inter-course or communication with the infected parts, entirely prevented it from entering the confines of his country. It has been known that by the activity of Managers one side of a Street has been preserved when through carelessness & inadvertency the other has been infected. The Subc of Druphous fevers are also of that Class of contagious diseases, all three begin & act in the manner of a ferment upon the virulent Miasmata being one time into the blood. Inflammatory fevers are of the last contagious nature whereas the putrid ones are of the former that is of the greatest consequence in practice to be known & greatly assisted the cure of the patient is well

General Division of Diseases 9

as the safety of the Physician. Besides these, pesti-
lential fevers depending upon the virulent Mi-
asmata being entered into the blood, there is any
kind of Contagious Disorder that arises from the
immediate of Contact with the infected person
such as the Leprosy, Plague & Lues Venerea &c.
The 2^d General Division of Diseases which
was from their seat may be divided into inter-
nal & external the 2^d next & wandering 3^d Dia-
pathic & Symptomatic these last are of very im-
portance to be known in practice. The 1st is
in the Causes producing the disease in the first place.
As for instance the Cordack is only the Symptomatic
because the Fault is in the Urinary which is the Original
or the primary Cause, and we must remove that, then
we can cure the Cordack. Another Instance is the Stone
in the Urinary, When a violent & constant Evacuation
happens, the Evacuation here is only Symptomatic, and
the Stone, the Diapathic or the Original Cause of the
Disease or Evacuation, hence it requires a quite different
Method of Cure, we must first Cure the Stone, which is
the primary Cause, of the Disease, also if it be against

100/ General Division of Fevers

Fault in the brain, or nervous System, it is called
idiopathic but from its symptoms only symptomatic, in relation
of the Head we may upon a Patient who is a feverish
we see it we should consider whether it be critical or not,
if it be at the height, or growth of an inflammatory fever,
it may be considered as Critical, and ought not to be stopped
by any means, as long as the Patient keeps up a full
pulse, and a red colour in the face and lips; but on the
other hand if the Fever becomes immoderate the pulse be-
gins to be unstable, or intermits a peculiar distended
over the whole countenance and the Veins collapse, we then
know must certainly the discharge must be stopped, when the burning
at the nose happens in the heat of an inflammatory fever,
its a bad sign, and must be stopped as soon as possible, before at that
time there is no descent sign of Concoction, and it then an in-
dication of Maligency in the discharges, but if an Haemorrhage comes
in at any time in Malignant fevers, it is to be looked upon as sym-
ptomatic, and never critical, and sign of great debility & a deformed
State of the blood, the same may be said, of a discharge and night
sweats coming on the Phthisis Pulmonalis.

4th Subdivision of Fevers with respect to their seat may be con-
sidered those affecting the whole System, universally, but in proper speaking
the universal should be divided into two kinds which we may call entire

General Division of Diseases 111

more universal the other only affected is in a manner the whole affected, the 1st is instanced in the continued fever the other in the pleurisy, for tho' it be a local distemper, yet it is certain for it is a local distemper, the whole system comes to be affected, on the contrary the disease is rather local which is confined to one part of the body only, without affecting the whole system.

The 3^d General Division of Diseases

According to their Course, that man again be subdivided into three subdivisions, 1st from their Course being longer or shorter the term of Acute or Short is given to all Diseases that are of a short Continuance and attended with fever, the term long or Chronic is again to distinguish Diseases of long Continuance & without fever.

2^d Subdivision. May be made into Continuing, remittent, and Intermittent Fevers. Continuing, are all those that continue in one Course from the beginning to the end without any interruption in the symptoms, till the usual time of the Course come however I never have seen any fever but had in the Course more or less exacerbations. Intermittent Fevers. For instance all such as come and wholly go off at certain times, when the Paroxysms are distinct, and last in with a cold or hot, let me give you a second. Remittent Fevers are all those, we have at certain times a remission of their symptoms, but without fever, which goes off. In 1st and respect it differs from an Intermission in which there is always an appropriate absence of Fever in the intervals between.

112 General Division of Diseases

Notwithstanding the febrile paroxysms, and in the former respect it differs from a Continues, which continues without ever, at least very little, intermission, till the blower times of Crisis, the same distinction may be made, with respect to the Intermissions, and Continued fevers, the former going or remitting off or Intermitting at certain intervals, whereas the latter is always without Intermission till the Crisis. The time of Intermitting falling is called Paroxysm.

The 3^d Subdivision Comprehend periodical Diseases, which may again be subdivided into 5 Cases viz Fevers, Fluxes, Sanguine Evolutions, Spasmodic Affections, Nervous disorders and regular periodical diseases as Hemorrhages & Epilepsy, these Periodicals frequently follow the Course of Moon. The Origin of them is seated in the Nervous System, and often by Cause or not for a very long time, & it is difficult to find some new Cause. The Nature of them is very much mixed, but makes them more so, because they change their form frequently, yet the Disease is either cured for a time or very much relieved by the Paroxysms, which seems often to exist without any apparent Cause. The Cause of them seems to be seated in the Prima Vitis, does not mean to proceed from any Morbid Matter, but that what may be proper for the Stomach will entirely take them off having great Connection with the whole Body. It is not without reason the Paroxysms, all of them greatly related to the Brain, and the Measures will have an Influence to remove the Disease thro' there.

General Division of Diseases 119

That there be no Master matter in the Prime Vile, I shall now give the distinguishing Marks of any Disease from another 1st Cause they are naturally curred into different parts as their increased augment or decline

The 1st General Division of Diseases Viz^t According to their Nature may be divided into three kinds 1st Subdivision is as the disease is mild or severe, the Cases of Mild & Severe, are only to be judged of by the whole Course of Symptoms. here I must not but take Notice of the long continued Malignity Apparent later to Malignant Fevers & Diseases, that was supposed by the Physicians to be Curable by some venereal or calomelous Matter in the blood upon that tried I have treated these persons with the strongest Alexipharmics & Emetics, as they weakened the Natural Crisis of the Disease by Excretion however these Medicines upon that account were given with very success and great Misapprehension & many times did more hurt than good, but I shall give here the proper context of the word and how we are to understand it, Viz^t 1st Malignity, 1st To apply adapted to a disease beginning Mild, but suddenly into the worst Symptoms, 2^d It may be called Malignity, when the disease is attended with Symptoms the most severe 3^d It may be called Malignity when the disease is greatly refractory to Medicines the word Malignity is a word which I shall make very little use of in my Course of Lectures but shall only apply it to the kind of

141 General Division of Fevers

of Fevers under the high productive, Tact or Reticular, fever
2^d Subdivision may be where either violent or moderate, regular or not
regular, in their Cause & quasis, or in duration, both in duration
is generally applied to this high & disease is said to be regular
which keeps constantly & regularly in one and the same Con-
tinuance of Symptoms. again the disease is termed Reticular, when
it is not regular, in its Cause & allment with irregular symptoms,
3^d Subdivision, is termed Active or Passive. Active is applied to
certain diseases when nature makes a great effort to expel the morbid
Cause of the disease, but is extremely applicable to certain Eruptive
fevers. The term Passive Again is supposed to be these diseases in which
nature makes little or no effort at all to remove the disorder as is the
State in Typhus & in other & in some of the Low Fevers, in which
nature has no power in expelling the morbid Cause of the disease.
This I shall mention more particularly when I come to treat of the dis-
eases particularly, the distinction in particular is in a great measure
with respect to the nature of the disease.
4th General Division of Fevers. According to their Event,
these may be subdivided into two different Classes.
In 1st Subdivision comprehend Diseases that are incurable (
~~except when there happens to be~~ I think there are few diseases that
may be called Incurable (Except when there happens to be a great
loss of substance in the vital parts) the 2^d division of these oc-
casioned much indulgence & softness in not searching for proper
remedies that may perhaps be done here or there to remove some
of the Obstacles to cure these diseases but are really incurable
Therefore

General Division of Diseases / 154

Therefore I say that there are five diseases that may be called incurable by every eminent Physician, not only the Cancer, but by them, and again these Diseases that have been called incurable have yet been cured by some of the Physicians.

2^d Subdivision of the 6th Class refers to those diseases that are Subject to Recurrence or the Marber. These are diseases that will attack persons once in their lives, as the Small Pox, Measles, &c. (the Scroph.) but more in the Small Pox there has been Instances of them returning again to the same person after they have been Cured, and in the Plague when it goes off by critical Buboes it is still a question whether it may not return again in the same person, there have certain habitual Diseases, that the Constitution is long, dangerous to, & which is very dangerous to Cure, as Haemorrhages from the Nose, Swells, & Scrophulous which are peculiar to certain Constitutions & are extremely dangerous to Mankind with Incurable Dropsy the Cough & pulmonary exspectoration which takes its origin of either Matter from the Lungs, it is habitual and ought by no Means to be Slept. The 3^d And last Subdivision of this Class comprehends those that are critical, and not Critical the Import of the Word Crisis, is here to be when the patient is within a few Hours of Death & has but scarcely speaking by the symptoms is understood the Solitary and of the Diseases, sometimes this is performed by evacuating as Purgatives, Emetics, &c. &c. which is the most general meaning of the word Crisis, sometimes it is again performed by the last said that is when the Matter Matters chiefly from one place to another, in certain cases it

16/ General Division of Diseases.

it is undoubted that Nature works her Cures in a certain regular Series, as the Matter coming upon a wound, is by Secretion in several Eruptive Series. Many of these Cures are of very great consequence to be known in Practice. After this general Subdivision of Diseases, I come now to treat of particular Diseases affecting the Humours of Body, & that will be in such an Order, as they are naturally connected together, but the Cure of Many serve to throw light on Diseases that are to follow, but before this, I think it proper to give the General Enlargement of the particular Diseases, I propose to treat of in the Course.

The Enlargement of Particular Diseases

For the Enlargement or Classification of Diseases, we are obliged to Dr. Sydenham, who has arranged them particularly, extremely minutely and accurately it is not my business here to enlarge on a Criticism of this Enlargement, but use as the Author of this Enlargement is the same to a Young Student, as a Book of the various Classifications of Plants in Botany, in Order to make them easily & readily find out the History, Cause, Nature and Genus of the Disease, if this Book is to be taken in this sense it is very good, and I recommend it to your perusal, as a good & useful use in Practice, & which I will have occasion in the Course of these Lectures to mention. But my View is quite another as I design them from one another to point out the Cause and especially to consider well the History and Method of Cure.

The Arrangement of Ye _____ 17

Cure of particular diseases that it may throw light on the subject that follows that I am to treat of. I divide all Febrile diseases into two and these naturally divide themselves into regular & irregular.

1st Subdivision is Intermittents. I shall comprehend under this head all the different kinds of Fevers 2^d Subdivision is Continuous fevers, under this head, I shall treat of the Common continued fever under this head & Inflammatory Fevers when the inflammation is universally & local in no particular part, also under the same head treat of the Bilious & Hospital Fever, & the Nervous Fever which are of great Importance. 3^d Subdivision The Remitting with a regular remission in it. I shall also join the one that is so Common & fatal in Cancer, and violent in Inflammatory fevers or the true Cause of the Antients & Subversion are fevers attended with local inflammation as the Angina Purpura, Dysentery, Catarrhal Fever, Gout, and Pleuritis, may particularly reason for treating on the Gout in this place, I shall explain in its proper place. 4th General Class of diseases I shall treat of all those attended with unnatural evacuations as 1st Hemorrhage, Nausea, Diarrhoea, & Vomitus, Cough & 2^d Stasis these are evacuations from the Primæ Viæ as Diarrhoea, Vomitus, the Stasis, and Cholera, Morbus &c. 3^d General Class that treat of are paralytic disorders 1st Subdivision of these are the diseases arising from a fault in the External Organs, as being blind, deaf, or the Organs of hearing 2^d Subdivision are

1181 The Arrangement of Fe

are those arising from a total deprivation of the sensible appetite or a total loss of Natural or Volitional impulse. 3 Subdivision Comprehends those from the loss of Motion or Sensation of parts subject to the usual paralytic disorders

That affect only one part of the Body 4th Subdivision Includes all the Diseases the Common Tetanus Angeriplegia &c, Comes under this head

4th General Class I shall treat of are the Spasmodic disease

The 1st Subdivision since this head, that are attended with rigidity Cataplexis, Cramps &c 2^d Subdivision are those attended with Motion and Agitation as Convulsions hysterical diseases and Epilepsy we shall here treat of the Spasmodic Tetanus under the head of Spasmodic affections, and also some of these diseases

Swavage treated a particular Class, I shall bring those under this head & of the diseases, I am to treat of also, I shall take the liberty

to name that Class of Swavages which he calls Catarrhs & Dupnea, under this head of Spasmodic diseases. I shall treat of Dupnea, under the head of Pleuritis I shall treat of Catarrhs

5th General Class I shall treat of are the affections of the Mind that arise from a defect of the Organs, without the loss of the

Immunus Morison, & Epilepsy The 2^d Subdivision are

Excess of Appetites as hunger & thirst &c the 3^d Subdivision are Delirium & Madness, Melancholy &c &c such or want

disorders of the Mind as those without any apparent Cause 6th Subdivision are certain Urinary diseases, that can be

well

120/ The Evangement of 8c

Different Methods of cure, as we have seen in the Success of the Cure, in many of these diseases, depend greatly on the State of the Constitution of the Patient, therefore I treat of them by themselves, also I shall have occasion to treat of those diseases that are incident to Persons, for they there are many of these disorders that of the same kind, that are incident to Persons, but for the particularity of the Constitution, require different Methods of cure. Now I shall say a few words of the Evacuations of Blood from the Cape of Hemorrhoids, and like ones the other things from the Cape of Venous Evacuations and treat of them by themselves. This is the General plan I am to follow in the Course, I come now to the order of treating diseases, and particular manner of treating each one several. This is a design before giving the description of the disease, we shall give the Signs to which it belongs to, with the order & Quantity of it. In the Description of the disease, I shall confine myself to the constant & many Symptoms attending the disease, and I shall not allow the Proximate Cause to enter into the mention which is the source of many Mistakes, as the Proximate Cause which is understood and Misapprehended by Another 2^d. I shall give different Symptoms of the disease its different Stages and the true & false & some are diagnostic Symptoms, which will distinguish the disease from all others, I shall take Notice of the Extent and Crisis of the disease whether by Means of Evacuations or Metastasis, There are certain diseases that Obey the Constitution, I shall mention the Cause of these are the signs they have on the Constitution, after doing these, I shall give the Causes of the diseases of the diseases these are ordered by themselves into Chapters of the diseases, pre-supposing Cause or independent Cause

The Emigration of Ge 121

Cause, which is called magnanaria, which are Causes that did
not in the body before the attack of the disease, but not of
itself sufficient to have produced the disease, as for instance
in a particular temperament and way of life. The different
degrees of the Malignant does not exist in some persons
one, for such a strong will have no effect upon the Powers
of a laborious Man, but they on the contrary will increase
in those persons, trouble, which is relaxation of the Stomach,
nor is every one that labour in the heat of the Summer,
when very Sultry thrown into a fever, but those that are
in the most danger from it are those with a Plethora
whose constitution naturally inclines to heat the over-
-ning of the internal Causes is matter as some differently as
there may be plethra, Quasymia, or leucis, which is some-
-times hindered to be the Constitution of the Blood, which
2^d the other Cause is Plethra, which is more
are more easy than the Magnanaria, or they may be compre-
-hended from any Malignant in the general Stomach which
are things that are the cause of themselves, becoming so
when they are neglected or ill used, an error in point of Diet
sleep, rest, Motion, or Cold, Air, &c. It may have the pro-
-ducing Cause, but without the Occasion of the Plethra or
external Cause, he can't have the disease as from an error in the
non-natural's cause and thus. Cold, Air, or the like, which is the
Cause.

221 The Arrangement of &c

Explain the paroxysmic symptoms of the disease: which enables us to know and judge the kind of the disease whether good or bad. The Propaedeutic symptoms whereby we are enabled to know the future symptoms of the disease at the same time knowing them thoroughly are useful to the knowledge of the proper Curative, as for Instance

Intermittent Fevers

Intermittent Fevers are divided into different Genera; but before proceeding to these, I shall give the order & definition of an Intermittent fever.

It may be defined that kind of fever which lasts a time & leaves the Patient a considerable time, without any fever at all, and returns again, at a certain Period; Intermittents are divided into different kinds, according to the space of time Intervening between the Paroxysms. The most remarkable of which are The Quotidian Fevers, and the Quartans. There has some times been observed Quintanans, & Sextans, and again, the fit returning every 7 or 8 days, but this is very rare. Quotidianans are so called because the fit returns every 24 hours or a Natural day. Tertians when every second day that is when the fit seizes one day and intermits another and then seizes on the third. A Quartan is so called when the Paroxysm returns every third day and these are the Common Species of Malign. It would take up much time to

Intermittent Fevers 231

treat all of them separately, therefore I shall take them altogether, but shall take particular notice of any irregularity or uncommon Circumstances, these are already mentioned also of the Complications with one another, as Double Tertians & Double Quartians, a double Tertian is when the second fit of the Tertian is doubled, that is when instead of intermitting every third day, it attacks both days, being equally violent and every 24 hours. In Intermittent fevers, the only difference between a quotidian, and a double Tertian consists in this, that in a double Tertian, the fit happens on the day it should come, if it were a simple Tertian, it is of a longer Duration, more severe, than in a simple Quotidian, & the duplication of the fit that constitutes a double Tertian, is much shorter and of a shorter Duration than the fit of a simple Quotidian, sometimes intermittents degenerate into Continual fevers, and have remarkable exacerbations at the time the fit should come on in the spring time in Intermittent are either quotidian or tertian, and in that season they often degenerate into continued inflammatory fevers and then most generally come to regular remissions & intermissions, In the Autumnal season they are generally tertian & quotidian and often run into one another, yet it is very uncommon in the spring season, for a tertian to become a quotidian. But the most important distinguishing of Names and the most useful in Practice, is into Periodic & Autumnal because the the Periodic has all a tendency to the inflammatory Diathesis of the Blood, and the Autumnal to a viscid Diathesis which Distinction is of the utmost importance in Directing the Cure.

In describing

24 Intermittent Fever

Indicating the Symptoms, I have since the 11th and 12th Nov.
I got the Cold Fit, the hot fit, and the sweating. The Attack of
the Cold fit is much more severe than in the fit of a continued
fever. The Attack is with Excessive Chills and is at the worst
shivers.

First, Stadium or Cold fit
preceded by heaviness and Slight cold, a jerky, yawning, shak-
ing pain in the head and limbs and stiffness, it begins
usually with a coldness of the shoulders and back with
such a particular sensation, as if cold water was thrown on
the back. Sometimes it attacks all at once, but often by degrees
and sometimes it attacks with such violence, and the fit so in-
tense that the teeth chatter upon one another and then have
been instances of their being broke. In warmer Climates it gene-
rally attacks as with a continued fever, and this remits and
at the same time comes to Intermitt, as in a Common Intermittent
fever, the Cold is commonly most severe in old People and in
Cathetical habits. and it is in the Cold fit, that People most
generally die, the duration is very uncertain, sometimes last-
ing 1, 2, or 3 hours, sometimes not half an hour, but it is generally
from one to two hours, and what is worth observing, that how-
ever severe the Cold fit is, so is the hot fit. Thirdly, other
Symptoms and in the following hot fit & Vice Versa some-
times when an attack lasts a considerable time, the Cold fit
becomes so that it is hardly to be perceived, when the Prosymptoms
are so Contracted, and come so near one another, as to be
lost.

Intermittent Fever 251

Just before the Patient is sometimes attacked with a Cold, During the Intermission the Pulse is generally small weak, but frequently in old people the pulse is contracted & bounding, sometimes Irregular. The first sign of the Cold fit is warmth of the limbs and face, sometimes livid and brown spots over the Body. The Cold fit sometimes occasions a swelling of blood, and sometimes a hoarse Cough, and sometimes a violent Vomiting—During the Cold fit there is always a great Palpitation of the heart, and often a bitterness in the Mouth, & great thirst which depends on the state of the stomach, being overloaded with bilious sordes, & it is the cause in Fevers that Intermit in men. Scarcely qualified by the bad state of the stomach from the Fever, till after the end of the Cold fit there is a new gain, & usually Bilious & fermenting humors in the stomach, and region of the liver, but the patient the Case is not mortal, & quiet, & great pains become sudden, & violent with bilious vomiting. In this Vomiting what a load of humors & sordes there is a great deal of Bilious matter thrown up nevertheless it is done in moderation, and with you are not tired every four hours, yet the bilious sordes that stir up will be always the same in the last & must as in the first, and if you keep back waiting till the stomach is calm, and then of the bilious sordes you will never give it—Also during the Cold fit there is a remarkable insensibility over the whole Body, and when you apply a red hot Iron to the sides of the foot it separates it without so little seeming effect in heating it.

26. Intermittent Fever

The patient from his insensibility is of course dead but appears; the sense insensibility is in the sensations during the Cold fit from the most violent Cathartics having no effect which exhibits, during the Cold fit no insensibility and very much disturbed, and the skin is pale. The face is in a small quantity pale, and simple. It is a general observation of Physicians that the cholera attack in the morning, continues in the forenoon, and terminates in the afternoon.

Second Stadium; the hot fit immediately follows the cold fit. The hot fit cannot always be the effect because it does not always attend it. The hot fit in continued fevers is not so great, as in the milder, as the hot fit increases all the symptoms that were in the cold fit decrease, the pulse becomes more full & strong, respiration easier, but some of the symptoms that were in the cold fit remain, as the pain in the head, and the limbs. Tremor comes on and sometimes terminates into a delirium and the great thirst, nausea, remain violent, and sometimes the patient is thrown into violent vomiting as in the cold fit, but the urine instead of being pale and limpid turns into a deep red, but without depositing any sediment.

Third Stadium is the sweating fit which is extremely various as to the time of its coming, but as the sweat advances and becomes universal, the violent labor and labor, the irritation from the pains of the head & limbs, the thirst, the nausea, the vomiting, the respiration, and all the other symptoms that did not go quite off during the hot fit gradually decrease, till, at last the sweat the sweat becomes universal, then goes off, followed by a soft sleep, which terminates with an end to the fit, and a full & approved recovery. Yet the patient the free fever is increased the following day is chilly and apt to shiver on the least cold, has frequently a small slow pulse, which commonly

Intermittent Fever 227

Commonly is with thick and at a pale colour, and either
deposited a sediment or has a small cloud, suspended there
in. The tongue for the most part is moist. Upon the tongue
going off the tongue is said, to deposit a false transitory
or which has the appearance of a film. This is commonly said
to be the Critical sign, but this is often not the case for the
Contrary a white light even sediment is not a pathognomonic
sign of the Ague going off, yet upon the whole this false
sediment is mostly common in Agues and frequently marks
the going off, but at the same time cannot be called a patho-
gnomonic sign of it, at the beginning Agues generally want
the critical symptoms as the Progredi and Period Agues
are sometimes wanting altogether, which shows then critical
very short duration; The Duration of this is very important
in Practice. The Ternate in Quarters is very small, irregular,
and in Period, Tertians & Quotidians instead of it, there is often
a particular sensation felt over the Body, as it were all
bruised, Period Agues generally terminate in five fits, rather
or at most from 6 to 8, but most commonly in 7 fits, in them
the third fit is a severe one and the last is severe and the
7th is tedious, which is generally the last, when it is at-
tended with a Diarrhoea, its a sublethargy it is the last.
Sublethargy Quarters are often last till summer, or ex-
ceeds with immoderate evacuations till Autumn, some-
times Chuders Menses along time under them, sometimes
6 or 7 months and yet recover very well, Swaggers goes

128 Intermittent Fevers

gives an Instance of a Quartan Ague continuing 22 Years
this is very uncommon but we have Instances of them
continuing Years, when it lasts so long it is a true Sign
of Destruction in the Viscera. Fevers are generally
the mildest and shortest intermittents, unless the fever impro-
perly when the turn becomes. To observe the Mark between
the Paroxysms the more they approach to a continued fever,
and thereby we know when it is apt to run into it generally
in Fevers of the tertian kind, the Morbid Cause is
more Morbid than in the other Species of Intermittents,
it is an observation still less far of every Month it will
last a Year, but that is false, as that Quartan ague goes
off the summer Solstice & Equinox, which is not true
Fevers stand generally terminated with some Evacuations as
a Gentle Sweat, or a Critical Diarrhoea Fevers seem to
have the remission of their state better than any of the
other Species

Bad Effects of Agues. Putuminals often
end in Morbid Inflammation of the Lungs, hard Swelling
Palsy, & Locomotion, but Children are not Subject to these
Symptoms as Adults. These Symptoms happen principally
when either the Intermittents at themselves are very violent
or treated with ineffectual Evacuations but Fevers are seldom
or never attended with these Symptoms, these Putuminals
have been succeeded by a kind of Palsy especially
after

Intermittent Fevers

29

[illegible]

1. General Effects of Typhus. The general effects of
 Typhus the Venereal Typhus however on the constitution & in many
 cases causes all varieties on the stomach, diarrhoea, & eruptions.
 In the majority of cases on general they all go off well, & tend to protract
 life, also Catarrhal Quasars, which they go off, & are taken
 away & in Catarrhal Typhus when they have been improperly
 treated, they die at last when the patient has been long
 in bed & more debilitated, & in a better but with some
 can even come off in the spring by a change in the weather.

130/2 Intermittent Fever

Discharge of blackish Yellow & extremely Fetid Urine.
Quintana's often carry off Convulsions Tremors & Paralysis &
Rheumatism. It is very uncommon for a person to die
in a tertian. When a Continues fever insidiously attacks
it is thought to remit & then Intermitts. This it never will
change into an Ague it generally goes off altogether.

Prognosis In Venereal agues the disease begins
in the Spring its nature than they used to be the most Epidemic
in Quarters the symptoms & fit are less violent, but then
they continue longer, and are more dangerous than the
other species of agues and often prove fatal. In people
In Children the effluvia of its gains off in a swelling of the
body and in Adults a swelling of the legs & as the symptoms
advance the Intermittents add to the last signs of a
gangrene of an Puscles breaking out in the face & mouth
after the Disease has continued for some time, but the eruption
is a bad sign in the beginning & Dissolution of the Blood
adjoining at the Nose, Ear it is & Pringing with blood
in the Colour of Coffee Grounds yet out of green & red (copper
ous) small round spots all over the body, are all very mortal
and indicate a Gangrene & sphaculation of the Bowels
which also happens in Maligna Febris the not so frequent
in the Quinque Quotidiana have a greatest tendency to an
Inflammatory Diathesis of the Heat than in either
Tertian

Intermittent Fevers 131

Leagues or Quarters & sometimes more so than Quarters
and Quarters more than these of a longer nature, the
knowledge of the most true & great light both with respect
to forming a just Prognostic as well as drawing proper
evacuative indications, & when a Quinter runs into a Quinter
it is an Evil too large, as indicating that the Disease more
and more leans on to an inflammatory Diathesis and may
be soon expected to a Continued Inflammatory Fever with
its many & numerous & to that soon terminates in Death.
This is commonly misapprehended by a too hot Prognosis and too
early use of Cortex on the contrary when a Quinter runs
up into a tertian & then into a Quinter is a very good sign
as it shows that the Blood is turning thinner & more
watery, & when it comes to a Quinter a Prognosis may be
the consequence & probably Death; Quinters are generally
of longer standing than tertians, often sweat & discharge
greatly for the Copiously & freely, & at the centre of the
Paroxysm freely and in great quantity expiring a torment
the Disease generally ends, on the contrary if the fever
continues long, with little or no sweat at the end of the
Paroxysm & the return of little quantity expiring no
torment it is to be feared as several Obstructions (Cholera,
Stomachic fever, Consumptions &c) are the usual Consequences
Preventive or Curative (1711, 1712, 1713) The most
frequent Perforated Cause is a Stoppage of Spontaneous
ion by

Intermittent Fevers

by Cold Air; or thick Damp Weather hence it is the Endemic Disease of England, as hath since we have the same in the north, pieces of Scotland, but cold of itself and not Precipitation of this was the case we should find it frequently in Great Britain, Ireland, &c. Malaria is damp in general. This fever may be referred to a Drinking is peculiar in Spring and Autumn, for the Body after every Detach, is more liable to catch Cold than at any other time this you will find after every Detach or intermittent Windchill over the whole Body and on the face (imagine the Face full of a great Humour) & in persons by getting themselves drunk & sleeping in the Cold air all Night. Scotians are found sometimes infectious, when they are Epidemic, by sleeping with the diseased person & drinking out of the same Cups with him. Scotians are most peculiar to Scotland. Scotians are generally the Endemic of all the Western Coast of England & Epidemic in the British Colonies especially after hot Seasons. Exhalations of a Putrid Air, such as Stagnating waters; but the bad effects of Stagnating waters does not appear till the waters are dried and the ground begins to grow as a low flat, & then the Putrid Exhalations spread.

Observations Upon dissecting of the Bodies of these that have died of this Disease there are frequently found
Circumstances

Intermittent Fevers 1331

Accumulation of gross blood in the head, Lungs
(and this happens frequently to those that die in the Cold fit)
and a Collection of Water is often found in the Thorax
the Lungs is frequently distended with air as the liver
as if hard boiled or Macerated in hot Water and is often
enlarged with drops of the Inflammation Omentum and
Mesentery are often gangrened

Pyrenal Cause of the disease has given
Occasion to the Variety of Sentiments among Physicians
Boerhaave is of Opinion that it Arises from a Viscosity
of the blood & Stagnation of it in the Capillary Arteries
from the addition of the mucus to have given the Cause
in a great measure over & attributed it to an increase of Quantity
of the Nervous Fluid, Some imagined it was owing to the
of the Blood, but the blood does not seem to have this sort of
which they imagine shut on Mutual Agues is not to be
Diathesis, that seems on a Viscosity of the Blood & some
follow that is. Piquant humors who have their blood of the
sort and of course would be more subject to Agues but the opinion
that Piquant humors & those that are subject to the Agues do
necessity of the humors are not all subject to Agues as
the humors will respect with regard to the blood & the
they are subject to Agues in the Cold & the fact that
Proper and People who have their blood very thick in the
Test

Intermittent Fever

and in the last of any are sometimes attended with
Agues therefore the said fit do not arise from the Nervous System, but
depend essentially upon the Lymphatic System. It is
caused by the same Lymphatic Affect, being produced by every
slight Cause, whatever uneasiness affects the Lymphatic System.
Such as violent vapours & emotions of the Mind, Agitations
in the Duodeno Cœmum, the Plethorus in Lardiness, for the
stagnation of Lymphatics and blocking of ~~the~~ Absorbers under an
introduction of Lymphatics in the Lymphatic System
from all these Cases it appears that the Lymphatics are affected
with an Inflammation, therefore it appears that a
stimulus acting upon any part of the Body the same sensa-
tion of the whole Lymphatic will be perceived as in the colic fit,
of an Ague, yet indeed during the said fit there seems to
be a state of insensibility or languor of the Lymphatics,
Nervous as Boerhaave imagines, this appears from
the Weakness of the heart, and consequently a languor (circu-
lation of the blood) Upper born, difficult breathing, Spiteful
quivering, and shivering during the continuance of the
cold fit and also the Inertia appears to exist in all these
people that are affected with universal languor and Weakness,
and low spirits. There is evidently a Spasmodic Structure
affecting the Lymphatics at this time, this is evident from
Itchy, Dryness of the Skin and the intumescence of the Lymphatics,
as we see in the case of the Lymphatic in the water.

Intermittent Fever 125

great insensibility there is at the time as that a hot iron
can be applied to the sole of the foot without any effect in
removing the patient from this insensibility, in know-
ing that all these symptoms may arise from the inertia or
ratio essential principle & Quiescence or torpor, that
we are unacquainted with the stimulus. One exposed to the
fumes by the cold fit. I take it to be, the moderate cause
of the hot fit. But this is not always the case we know
that the common effect is to produce heat afterward.
Yet this is not always the case as after the cold bath, tho
that secured that it is far from being a hot heat, but
rather a low, moderate, & agreeable warmth, this makes
me think that the hot fit depend upon the insensibility of
various system & unacquainted in the stimulus in the Caliditate.
At the same I shall endeavour to prove that the Transient
Cause of Agues depends entirely on the Nervous System
& are not from any Morbid Matter whatever mixed with the
Blood in the Plasma. I do as indeed in any other part of the
Body, and yet there is no previous disposition before the Attack
in the Cold fit that is for the most part if not always it attacks
the Patient without any previous disorder, but if there is
any Morbid Matter in the Blood are the exciting Cause of the fit,
the patient would be recovering all before the fit which is not
the case.

2^d Agues are also produced by Morbid Conditions of the Blood
when in power in other ways in a full health. But these
depend entirely on the Blood are not necessary to the
Intermittent can be produced by a freight

136/ & Intermittent Fever

Vanuxem gives us an Instance of this in a Negro who at the sight of a Rat fell immediately into a quagther which lasted a whole winter, but upon the return of Spring it went off and she recovered for some time, but she unfortunately being a dead Rat in the stable she was so affrighted that she relapsed into the quagther again, this surely could not depend on any morbid matter in the body but purely upon the morbid sensibility of the Nervous System, and there is also Instance of people being Cured of the Ague from a violent Regulation of the Mind. Dr J. Mead in his Diseases of the Womb gives us an Instance of a Frenchman being Cured from Ague by being plunged into Cold water. Dr The Case is often produced by several nervous Disorders, as Convulsions, Coma, Stupor, &c. &c. & such Diseases.

5th Place it observes that an Ague will keep its time regularly during a Solstice. This proves that at this time continued to be owing to a Disorder of the blood which is in a Crustaceous State. This I suppose arising owing to the Nervous System. 6th Place it contains that the blood which is the most common for a man to have in the most perfect state of health is a mixture of the blood of the Nervous System. 7th Place it contains that many Nervous Disorders are cured by intermitting of the blood and observes that various applications applied to the skin will alter the Nature of the blood in the most perfect state together, and then can procure their effects in other ways but by acting upon the Nervous System. 8th Place it contains the Diseases of the Nervous System as an

138 / Intermittent Fevers

Exacerbations of the symptoms at certain times particularly at noon & midnight. The immediate Cause of all these appears to have a connexion with internal rather than external causes. The Exacerbations & especially the Evening ones also the Analogy is very remarkable in the Gout, there does not seem to be any sensible increase in the body and in the blood and black & in the paroxysms being produced by effort and in the mind & in the diet, it is a great relief the taking of many remedies of an active kind, and the Gout is cured after the same way as the Ague, but yet there seems to remain a latent humor in the blood which occasions a repetition of the fit. — **Method of Cure** The Cure of Agues has generally been thought very easy, yet it is a certain disease is more obstinate. — What has given rise to this is a great variety of Medicines that have been known to cure the Ague.

First { In managing of Agues the Physician should consider whether the disease is to be left to the nature or to take it wholly in his own hand. If he leaves it to nature, his business is to moderate the effects nature makes when they are over & to support and assist her when too feeble. Therefore our Inventions in this Case 1st To moderate the effects or symptoms, when too high this is to be done by the use of Cathartics, Antispasmodics and by a particular Attention to Breaths & Secondly To assist the effects & Symptoms when too low this is to be done by the use of Bala.

Intermittent Fever 391

Under External Blisters & But the treatment the
we do not follow, is as we take the Cure out of
nature's hand, the Case is quite different, that is to take
off the Paroxysm entirely, thus may be done by putting
the Patient to bed a few hours before the fit, and suffering
an itchy heat. **Thirdly** & This may be done by
any thing that causes a violent evacuation of the Bile, as
by Saliva the Venous system, so as to subvert the natural
Course of the Fit, as by violent passions of the same Cathar-
tics exhibited before the fit, by Emetics & Salivation.

4th & What course to take off the Paroxysm entirely, he
may be assisted by the means which take off general, & remote
Such as Stomachicæ & Opiales. **Fifthly** & by Blisters
Sixthly & by External applications. **Seventhly**
It may be taken off by Nibbling, Emetics & Saliva &
By certain Medicines that Act upon the general
System. Yet we don't know the particular Manner
in which, as Successes as the Bark are.

VIII Section. & It is of itself has a tendency
towards the Cure, yet it is necessary to subvert the Violence
of the febrile paroxysms as the External & at 4th that
feverish which often Overrunning the course. I found
that repeated Use in the Spring where there was no
Strictures in the Visceral Viscera makes them more
obstinate. Hence the people of 14 has experienced Death
in

149 Intermittent Fevers

in the cold fit is particularly necessary to let blood when there is an extraordinary distension of the blood & in general the frequent use of bloodletting is the best of the blood is increasing particularly in the warm (small) intermission to the point of relapse. Since in some there are a great many symptoms of a morbid state that a cure may be given in any time of the Intermission and the beginning of the next. The cold fit is the best time to let blood but on the contrary I think a better thing to let blood in the warm fit in perfect health of a little blood where there is no acute fever present it will more at the symptoms, and take off the spasmodic contractions affecting the surface of the brain it may be done in the time during the Intermission.

EMULSION { Emulsions will sometimes carry off venous issues at once the practice of exhibiting them is very common, but the Diseases they are given with are very different some give them with a view to carry off the morbid matter wedged in the pores of the cuticle, but of the venous issue as they think, but the venous circulation of matter in the same way is not to be carried off by this means, but they draw the venous effects from changing the shape of the blood vessels as also by this acting immediately upon the stomach which has a very great influence on the venous system. But let us stop here now by taking off the spasm from the surface of the body and cause it to be. Grapher's given afterwards have much better effects.

The

A Intermittent Fever 141

The particular time of the access for exhibiting
remedies very different, the most proper I imagine is the last
of September to give it so that it may finish its operation
just before the reach of the Periodisms which it does
not prevent and rather before the force of the first Purge
or even the second. I think of the winter, I think it is
very much practised to give the Quinine in time of
1st Oct. 1st Oct. its Colic Nature points at this himself
which is derived from the Venous & Bilious & con-
sting and as the Matter is not Worked at the time,
it seems the most reasonable time to expect it &
I think the practice is very good to encourage what
nature has once begun & what I think best done in
small and repeated Doses of Emulsi Surtax and drink-
ing Chamamel Tea, is a certain means of shortening
the Duration much but I could only do this at the
end of 1st Oct. 1st Oct. and the beginning of the last and
not at the beginning of the 1st Oct. or during it which
is practised by some which I think extremely hurt-
ful. In the blood at this time is much for the
Surgeon and recommended in the Intermit. acts as
appears from the Calidness of the skin, redness of
the Lips, nails, & the Heat of the body, and a palpi-
tation of the heart, and difficulty of Breathing which
seems nature to be very much oppressed with a fluid or
Blood in the internal parts & the heart is unable to
Contract

142 Intermittent Fever

contract as usual, now to throw the Body into any sudorific
Emotion, at this time, will produce very ill Consequences
and would be apt to burst some of the internal blood
Vessels, however Vomits have been used with Success
at this time, the Tongue has sometimes become white &
so that we are to be careful. If I was required to give them at this
time, I would give it at the end of the Crisis, but not
at the beginning.

Purging. This Evacuation is proper in Fevers
for the same reason that Emollients are both to clear the
Primæ Viæ, & carry off the bilious matter lodged there
in. They are particularly necessary for this purpose in
Warm Climates where the Livers have such a tendency
to inflammation and Stagnation of the Bile when this
is not evacuated, it will prove a very dangerous
Consequence, besides they are extremely necessary to
loosen the Stomach and to bring it to a regular Intermission
and for making a proper preparation for the next
Crises. Cathartics are only to be used in Fevers
yet there are Causes, where strong ones have carried
off the disease entirely, but in general, they are attended
with fatal Consequences, as frequently producing
inflammation in the Stomach, and are extremely
pernicious where there is a tendency to putrefaction
In all Fevers there is such a determination of blood

Intermittent Fevers.

142

Place in the same way, as to form intestinal obstructions, or to cause large ones, these its want is but too necessary to keep up all the secretions by a gentle purgative & emetic now & then exhibited, both meant to exhibit Cathartics, these have been a great many different ones. Dr Sydenham says that calomel has been used in the Park, but that the purgative small quantity & seldom, but in the case not always success. I need a strong Acid purgative given after the Calomel perhaps I may think, but when there is a considerable profusion of bile and mucus, the Calomel should be used in a small quantity to be taken in the afternoon with a little quantity of the Rhubarb, and the like given with the Park when this was done the Calomel given, which must arise from the Acid nature being lodged in the stomach. To create the property of stimulating. These symptoms are particularly dangerous at Camp fever. In summer. The 1st sign of which is yellow. Even black for a loss of appetite & all which symptoms have to be removed by exhibiting a gentle Cathartic, Dr Cullen states that if you give an antacid and antispasmodic & may run into a Catarrh of the liver, the taking away a little sleep & making plenty of diluent drink and exhibiting a gentle Cathartic brings it to its first stage.

Markings? Are essentially different from any other fevers as being more continuous, but they often have an influence on Morbid Adjustments of the abdominal viscera & can

Be cured

44 Intermittent Fever

Cantharides cures them by removing the Morbida Congestion particularly by opening the *Haemorrhoides*. The same is done by sweating, hence small doses of Rhubarb with Calomel has been used, when other Remedies fail when the *Haemorrhoides* are closed and even Clap to one another, in this Case as it tends to be dangerous to the bowels the Belly open with a little Turpentine is very useful. Especially when there is a great Redundancy of Air. But be gentle. I suggest that a C. to be used, and strong Cathartics like the Quackee and the rest say, others in this Case are small doses of R. local Salts as Sulph. Calc. cum Symplic. Polyphagist Tinct. Salts. Be Be and even other kind Stimulates will throw them on a Catarrhal Aetia. I never Cathartics should not be given in the last stage, few hours before the Paroxysm.

Diluent & Aperients It is generally dangerous to raise a fever by hot Aetia. Most are full of Calculating Liquors which no more than to add to the irritation. It is as dangerous as any during the last stage. They should be given sparingly, but when the hot fit comes they may get as much as they can, but no more than is with them. Such as Symplic. & Sulph. C. is very dangerous. Attention is a timidity to use Inflammation. I call this a fever we have Reason to suspect Obstructions in the Liver & Gallbladder. plenty of warm Liquor before this has been found to prevent entirely.

Intermittent Fever

451

Ex. temp. its common sign in the fit, to give a supply of more
vitalizing Liqueur with some dose of Balausts to make
the Liberal Come out better. The most common for this purpose
is the Decape. But: There has given us an excellent wine in
some and remain in every other respect but in a solvent.
In this case the Decape has no effect, but the Wine even that
regular a flow & easy sweat, for this is the true Moscovian
wine for moderating heat as the Dutch: Dever: &

NOTE. The general Diet that is light & easy of di-
gestion is always proper but it is to be observed that low diet
is not proper in the Country particularly in such cases, where
a nourishing Diet is necessary. Cold fruits & Cold Liqueur are bad
in the Country, but proper in warm Climates. It is proper that
the Patient in the time of the Cold fit should have a Lemon
to suck at to Quench his Thirst, yet he should not get much
Drink in the time of the Cold fit in warm Climates. The drink
may be given in the time of the hot fit. The sweet cold
Water is to be used as a powerful Draught or a high Cordial and
an invigoration, but if there is any Thirst or Disturbance
or if there is any Inflammation Cold water should be Sphoristic
but still, nor should it be taken in large draughts at one
Excess when there is a great Abundance of Acid Bile, and these
large Draughts of cold water taken at the time will make
them more violent, when warm Drinks have no effect, which
should cause the Patients Thirst and Thirst to prevent an Excess
of water to relieve and Comfort the Patient. To see should be

§ 15 Intermittent Fevers

Should be more of the Vegetable kind than the Animal, particularly in warm climates where there is a great excess of Vegetables. And hence the Lemons, Oranges, Peaches, and other fruits are of infinite service. These are very serviceable in these fevers. Yet the best liberal use of them in the country is best.

Exercise? Exercise is extremely serviceable in the Intervals of the Febrile especially in Obsolete. Instant.

Use of the Bark? I Come now to make some Observations on the Use of the Bark which is Universally used in this Country, in France & in Spain. In Holland they make an Usser to the Bark, from the mistake which the great Boerhaave has to it, and in Germany from Stahl who has likewise an Usser to it. Inexpensive & of the very highest Use the best Stomachic, Antispasmodic we have it was discovered by the Indians about the Year 1600 but was long before it was known in Europe. It is rather Curious to the curious to find out, as we have seen it is said to be killed with the use of regular Physicians, against it because they did not know its operation nor is it well known at this day and it was not more made use of it, till that of Sydenham revived it again and brought it into Practice. It was not a small part of our Mercurial Interference it into England. The nature does not depend upon its astringent and bitter quality, because it holds that many other Bitters are also Bitters, would have had the same Effect, there have been various Compositions of it with other Bitters & the result is not so good as the Bark by itself. It is also a fact that it does not

Intermittent Fever 147

not perform its effects without making some sensible evacuation
as the Chancina the appearance of the disease and instead of salivation
Sediment St. changes it to a light case, Sediment St. is in
that the Ague does not go off till the light case Sediment up
pear but there is not true for it sometimes goes off sometimes
by a sweat and sometimes by a diarrhoea the most common
time for evacuating the back, is when the Ague is properly
formed Or has assumed a regular type and has gone on 3 or 4
Paroxysms and has had a full Absorption, or Absorption
between the fits, but sometimes there are Cases when it is
proper to take the St. Opportunity of evacuating the back but
in young people it is good. First to let it go is necessary
just as and a full Absorption, arising between the fits to be
evacuated for back, it is necessary to give the back
too much pressure, the instructions of the St. and the
Yet that it now seems to be better for these instructions are found
to allow us to see that it is not in use, and the fact is
reduced these effects, that it is not in use to take them off
the was rather to be feared to be the consequence of the
Continuance and obstinacy of the Fever rather than from the
bad effects of the back, for the beginning of the disease there is
always a great deal of Absorption - all the in the disease con-
tinues to go on it is increased & at the same time there is a great
accumulation of blood to the same place. To prevent the bad
Consequences that are apt to arise the back should be given rather
early it is a general rule not to give it till the Stomach is properly
disposed for it but here it is needed to wait for this

For

18 Intermittent Fever

For it may never begin at all for the Quantity of the
 "Bile" will be all what the Stomach can bear, and it is
 necessary to perspire two or three Comets, and to perspire
 daily, and more than the former the before was the
 Stomach. The quantity of Bile cannot be well specified, as it
 depend on the Patient's Stomach. The Common Dose is
 2℥ or 3℥ every two hours at the same time there are Cases
 where 4℥ has been given in less than 3 hours and sometimes
 when the State of the Stomach would bear it as Chrysostom
 given at a time. Sometimes it is necessary to throw in the Bile
 as great quantities, as the Stomach will bear it, as in Chan-
 cers; In certain Malignities, The last effect that arises
 from the Bile is the pain of the Stomach and a redness of the Skin
 & spots at the skin, pain in the Stomach, & sometimes
 of breathing, & other. Sweating of the Abdominal Viscera
 & the Legs of Venereal Intestines, & the Stomach
 & the Viscera of the Liver & the Stomach are constant
 & common, these have happened from too heavy use of the Bile
 and have gone off upon the return of the Bile - as I should
 believe you are always to consider whether an Ounce is a disease
 or the form of a disease when it is an Epidemic and no
 disorder exists in the Constitution. You ought to be as
 much as possible but on the contrary, when a fever arises from
 the previous disorders in the Constitution, as in Cholera
 in the Abdominal Viscera and the like in this case it oc-
 curs a very different kind of fever from the above and is

Intermittent Fever (149)

cannot be done without imminent danger; the Ague itself being the best reason for removing these parasites in the earliest Action it is also better than the venereal Agues, as they have a tendency to Inflammatory Pathosis if the Blood is — there all given before Bleeding is performed. Some times it is more violent with other symptoms, as Convulsions, mania, Stupors and absolute Delirium, and the Fever is brought on sooner and has less regular interruption or distinct Paroxysms. If the Blood is thicker in station than in the Intermittent state or Venereal matter, Fever, Heat, High Evacuations are for the most part necessary. In venereal Agues before giving the Bark, as you have always this to be observed, to fear. — Agues of long Continuance always produce a great Debility of the Nervous System, and resolution of the Blood in which case there is always a great tendency to putrefaction of the Venereal fluids and parasites. A Marshy smell from the Genes near times is known to go with all the Symptoms of the Venereal where that is the Case we most immediately have recourse to the Bark, as it is the only Remedy which effectually prevents these symptoms. — When the Skin is dry, and there is a great Heat as in the quagion the Eccretorial Salts are a potent Emetic and are always to be removed before the Bark and its Effects necessary to take them with the Bark the first 4 or 5 days, as Kithum or the Sal. Armeniac. Elix. and the Muddy Urine no longer open the Sal. System. — (Bark)

156 Intermittent Fever

Back at the all generally located the body & the more the
purge should be given - but the body is not so strong
Back is when the bowels are full of food & the stomach is
from back before the body, in a case when loins are not given,
as this would prevent from having its effect, we should always
give 10 or 15 Drops of Syr. Solut. with every dose of the
Purgative. It is not to be given in a morning or in the evening
but in the middle of the day. As the stomach is so
In some patients (Constitutions) the stomach is extremely irritable
as to reject the back entirely in every form, we can give it when
this is the case we should give it in Glysters & this
often succeeds very well, but when you give this or any others
Glysters which we want to, the next, to give, we should prescribe
a Regimen of Diet to Empty the bowels, and the Glysters we
are designed to be kept should be in small quantities more Ex-
ceeding 7 or 8. When it is given in large quantities the body is
dilated by it rather than it is. The next to it is a purgative
you must not let it be retained a long time in the
stomach when the back is given in this way, it requires
double the quantity to purge that it would otherwise have done
by going into the stomach first when it is given in any quantity
It should never be retained, and it is a very good medicine with
Children whose stomachs are so irritable that they cannot
The back is found sometimes in Epidemics, I never met to
succumb, do not alone as when joined with some other
and that especially when there is a weakness of the nervous
System. In a poor thin blood and in (Cath. the back is

Substantive Verbi

and people subject to Abdominal obstructions and in drops
(confluxus) when a violent Abdominal pain remains in these cases
the Bark is not so successful, unless as when joined with Mercurius
or a more such as Nux. Gent. The Gent. Rhiz. or Rad. Scorp. Vireg
or also Rad. Melle. are similar. Marks maybe given, which are
added with success. To ease the Patient, to break or to relieve the
Patient as to break it, endeavor to stop it before we have time
to procure proper Emmetics and purgatives we should always add
In much Rhubarb to the 1st Dose at the first, and as we see
Patient some loose stools and after a vom. or diarr. a few
times then exhibit the Bark by itself as I recommended the 1st
Med. also this is particularly advised in too great Effluvia
which is otherwise have the most success. At the second, 3rd or 4th
Medicines, it is sold in any other Liquid being administered while
aque that are given by the Bark are not so much to relieve as
those that are not to cure, and when there is a cure the
Bark is the best remedy and never ought to be left off.

But continued in small quantities for some time to prevent a relapse and to assist in the recovery of the system. As the fibres are sufficiently relaxed, the whole may be a Savana here is always a danger of relapse and the stomach is sometimes again relaxed. In such cases the stomach and intestines are relaxed the food is not properly digested and is joined to the stool and is excreted in the stool. The stomach is relaxed and the food is not properly digested and is joined to the stool and is excreted in the stool. The stomach is relaxed and the food is not properly digested and is joined to the stool and is excreted in the stool.

152 Intermittent Fever

[illegible]

Intermittent Fever 153/

Of taking of Particular Symptoms

The Paroxysm of this is extremely severe sometimes not only
causing the fit but during the Intermission the patient is
in various some cases of the Nature of the fit. The head is
often very obstinate in but however goes off after the sweat
comes fully but it continues during the fit. The patient is
very nervous and the circulation of the blood is
greatly affected or but stimulating Applications. There is
the belly attacks the patient he is generally relieved by a light
or warm emollient & sometimes copiously if the
bowels are loose but when the patient is very violent
it is necessary to Operate and proper after the Glyster has been used
I mentioned that the disease sometimes is attended with
Symptoms that I have applied to the head are not
service but when it comes the patient is
Pain is not long. It is very common to see
much of the patient in the stomach and small doses of
Milk & sometimes it happens that Intermissions are carried
by an Obstruction the fit is especially in warm climates
and should be forwarded and another address is
The Jaundice as I mentioned is very common to Opium
especially if they are severe and obstinate and in this case
there is not any reason for not giving the bark if there is a
full Anasarca. It is not to be given at first since it
is not to be given until it is clear or not too
salty as the fit is general or the bark may be given
with some Pills of Soap and Nitre. If there is

[54] Intermittent Fever

If there is a Dysentery it comes on with progress and
 signs of Aguish. But perhaps we must regulate and
 attempt the Cure of the Febrile Epidemic the best is
 that the patient is strong there is much fever and the main
 at the Periods Fever; Bleeding is very necessary in all
 Cases after an emetic and when some cases of this sort
 are Operated the best for this purpose is the Cor.
 Saponi: at the End of the Periods with S.S. in the
 form of a Ball or in a crumb as Mixture with
 aq. Mentha the same matter is to be used and liberally
 giving plenty of Mucilaginous Drinks such as sweet
 Elixirs. Daily water, Rhenish water, Decoct. of Arab.
 for drink not. When there is a great deal of Sallow, Milk should be
 but when there are violent attacks of purgation the
 Testaceous Absorbents are rather proper & a harm
 but this prudent use of Clays is good as they both tend
 to correct the acidity and are also at the same time
 there the only salt of them in that they are not to be
 create the fever when we have lost or what the
 violence of the dysentery we mean that the cure
 the drink without mixing the dysentery, but in this
 case it ought to be joined with the S.S. as
 made into an Electary with a proper quantity of
 acid, or rather Cambr. Saponi.

REMARKS. The authors I would recommend to you in
 this disease none is so good as Sydenham upon
 respect to the Intermittent Cause, you will find it
 Extremely.

Intermittent Fever 35

extremely well illustrated by Cassin in his *Common
Fever*, you may read *Dr. Mearns' Account of the Diseases
of the Camp* has given a very good description
thereon, likewise you may peruse *Keapham's Essay
on Fevers*. — If any of you are to purchase in London
Charles Pearson's *Observations on the Fevers of
England* in the *Diseases of Men* &c.

164 Inflammatory Fevers

Inflammatory Fevers

Symptoms - Some times this fever comes with a Very sensible Coldness all at once, at other times with little or no sense of coldness (but at a time it begins with severe sense of Coldness all at once, its degree, sign that it will not be of long continuance when it begins with little or no ^{sense of} rigors or Coldness - the symptoms being only such as are a pretty good sign that the fever will not be of long continuance and of dangerous consequences - They attack generally with rigor or Coldness in the skin - soon in the arms & back, generally lessitude, sense of fullness, warmth and flushing of the face full and quick pulse, thirst, nausea, & vomiting. Urine deposits a red but not warm, sometimes bloody breaking always a light or more quick count of sleep, entire loss of appetite, generally chilly prostration, frequently Costiveness, Tongue generally full and white - sometimes in the morning white & dry, sometimes of a brownish colour - this is a great test of Bred, and a guide of the skin. The blood has always in this case the viscid crust and a great viscid

Dysenteric Fever

more frequent the fever is the more violent it is for
the beginning the fever at the onset continues with the
but it comes on gradually and increases gradually with
long continuance. It is less common to the north of the line
is that there are no better recollections of all the symptoms
the fever is the cause. There are however at the beginning
general to the fever, but besides there are symptoms that
are uncommon which attend this fever, which it is necessary
to mention here, in order to make the doctor aware of them.
These symptoms are suppurative inflammation of the brain, &c.
but it is not my business at present to take notice of this.
These fevers are most commonly evoked by evacuations
Evacuations, most generally by sweat also by evacuations
and by the action of the bowels from other parts of the body
particularly in the Peritæal Gland, there is likewise
a kind of inflammation of the bowels, which is attended by
these symptoms most commonly. The fever is most commonly
also attended by a cough, one attended by a
cough, sometimes it goes off by resolution, that is to say
it goes off by no sensible evacuation, except you may say
ing a Cough. Where the Patient keeps continuing in the
fever and all the symptoms increase notwithstanding the
fever however in particular ways. Thus, particularly the
Case when Nature has not been sufficiently assisted by
any Medicines, it has remained at this stage for some

100 Inflammatory Fever

Before the Suppuration comes in also there is a certain degree of it before the Eruption of the Mucous Glands on the skin can become a Furuncles, and these are all the most venereal & fatal kinds.

Great Effects it has on the Constitution

The same sometimes proves beneficial to the Constitution and Cures of other diseases when it does not increase either the powers and sometimes the phlogogen also takes off the inflammation and is cured with Inflammation but it more common of Paralytic disorders at least if it does not eradicate them it seldom fails to relieve them and Altho it does not entirely take off the heat yet it governs in some cases the Phlogogen.

THE PROGNOSIS If this Fever is well treated it does not often prove fatal, if it increases then an Eruption in the general it is often cured off in a few days & in some cases it is often carried into a habit, even quinsy and this is often the case in Children who are very subject to these disorders of the mammae & in 17 out of 20 this is the Cause of the Disease or Fever, we can form no sure ~~idea~~ ^{idea} of the Prognosis from the pulse in the fever. For people of very irritable nerves have naturally a quick pulse & a nervous system is irritable in the heat and the younger a person is the quicker is his pulse and nervous system is irritable. The pulse will make its pulse quicker by itself in a minute. I have seen in some cases the

Inflammation of Liver 161

From 15th to 16th another Exacerbation, when the Pulse
is slower than Natural, which is the case in all the foregoing
diseases, as Scurvy, Leucorrhoea, Mucor &c. & which is the
Pulse is soft & slow, and should be closely upon the Pulse
= 100, and a weak pulse there is a danger, & it is at
the same time the Patient is in the utmost danger, therefore
we should be upon our Guard, and not be deceived, & therefore
little dependence can be had in the Tongue in this Liver Disease
since the Tongue has been found not the Patient is in general
usually the moist Tongue is a good sign, and for the Moist
part has a great Connection with the Lungs, for when the
Lungs are inflamed the Tongue is Red also. A pain in the Back
is common in this case, but it cannot be reckoned as a sign
when the pain is to the Back part of the Liver, & the Pain
at the Breast sometimes carries off the Liver, and the Signs
that indicate it, should be carefully watched, lest by being
ignorant of these we may disturb the discharge which
nature is about to make, the way it may be perceived by an
uncommon redness and itching of the Face with yellowing
in the face. Sometimes a swelling of the Skin, there
is a pain in the Head particularly in the Forehead and
Temples, we know that the impetus & quantity of Blood is
carried to the Head, and therefore occasions a great discharge
to be at hand by the Operation of an Ointment in the Nose, or
To appreciate I say that a swelling in the Face is a sign
The Nose on the 3rd or 4th day of the Fever it is a sign, & a great

162/4 Inflammatory Fever

[illegible]

Inflammatory Seren. Ust.

deafness not attending with these symptoms, it is so far from
being as it makes the Patient not to be affected with any noise
and its remarkable that persons in high fevers are very
quiet in hearing blood at the base when it does not
run in the Patient it is very low, high especially when
there is a tendency to putridity &

Proximate Causes. 14. Proximate

Cause of this and several other fevers is, in my opinion, the same, generally the same, a Spleen or, in popular terms, but certainly this of itself can never produce a fever, for we often find at what degree of Spleen in the blood of a person in health, but this Spleen is particularly observed in the Cholic Pneumatism, & in women with White. Therefore if this was the cause of the fever, it must produce its effects, that it does not altogether, even upon the Nervous way produce a fever, by making the heart more extensible for every thing that irritates the heart to move ~~fast~~ ^{strong} Contractions is the cause of the fever, for as the strength is very different in the primary Cause, will be very different as ^{to that} the same fevers attended with inflammation of a local kind, such as the Puerperal and Erysipelas, & other inflammations, may be & produce, as the Ophthalmia, maybe Epidemic at one particular season, and Angina, at another, and the Pleurisy at another, but what it is that produces

See Inflammatory fever &c

... is important in one part, & another particular
in another part, this is a thing that I have
tried to explain, the general explanation of it is that
the fever proceeds from a morbid matter in the blood which at
certain times when it is fit for Expulsion it is affected
by nature by some Critical Excretion, but if this was the case
The Crisis by itself would be of a putrid nature which we find
is not the case, and when the Crisis is by a sweats, &c
then we should expect that the blood would have another
colour as when in health, but we find no such thing as the
blood in the same colour and a more or less in health
and in the same manner as the blood is expected to be
it has a mixed smell and it has no more or less
of a more or less than at any other time, & even it seems
that there is something a morbid matter in the constitution
and that there is a certain time made by nature to
get rid of this and he requires a certain time for doing so
and it is generally performed in a critical discharge of some
kind or another whether it is the morbid matter discharged
in this way, or shows only that the fever is resolved. It is
proposed in critical discharges that the matter is so far from
being putrid or offensive, that it was always to be
praised as it is reckoned a bad sign in every disease.
Dr Pringle says that there are particular marks of putrefaction
of the human fluid always about the Crisis of the disease.

I think

Inflammatory Fever 17

I think that resolution is not attended with purging
and it does not appear that resolution is more gradual
in a low habit than in a strong one. The heat
is not so great at the end of a fever than at the beginning.
Fever sometimes proceeds from a local collection of
pus depending upon irritation produced by Sordes.
But sometimes the disease is as all such fevers are
induced by Evacuations. All this is a very large
term and we are not sure that it is the
same except we can ascertain the precise nature
of it. It is not to be called the Sordid Cause
and I think there is a local Sordid Cause
can be called the immediate Cause of a fever for in the
beginning there is a great degree of Sordid Cause
which without Fever and we see sometimes that the
Sordid Cause is not a Sordid Cause is to be called as
to remove the heat and the Sordid Cause is generally
removed in a Sordid Cause. I think heat is not
is the direct cause of Sordid Cause however, I think heat is not
to be Sordid Cause. I think heat is not
proportional to the quickness of the pulse. I think heat
is sometimes great than at any other time. I think even remains
a little after death, and sometimes there is a great heat
usually when the pulse is very Sordid.

Altho

68 Inflammatory Fevers

Method of Cure

It is certain in a Fever there is an irritation of the
Sensory System, but what is the cause of the Irritation
I cannot tell, for we are unacquainted, with the true
proximate Cause of this Fever which we might take
our Inspiration, & it never happens there are many other
causes & Symptoms necessarily connected with the prox-
imate Cause, and it is therefore these we must remove the
proximate Cause & consequently the cause the disease
knows the true nature of it. As in the Fever the Cause may
be either Natural or Artificial, the natural Cure is only
when we are to be assisted & Moderate the effects
when too Violent & Assist him when too Weak, the Artifi-
cial Cure when we pay no regard to Nature but take
the Business entirely out of her hands

First with respect to the Natural Cure there are several
Circumstances we are to take care to be free from these

Circumstances. First, Crustaceous in the
Stomach & Intestines (Indigestion & Spasms) Evacuation
the Crustaceous is in Plethora, & a few evacua-
tions may be necessary of Use. But if the Fever arises from
the Crustaceous accumulated in the Præputia & the
Intestines are purgatives are the Cure. The Sign of a
Fever may be Moderated by having diet and drink

Inflammatory Fevers 19

Fevers, Vomits Cathartes Deliriums as in Fevers are
frequent to see a very great and unequal Circulation of
the Blood and here it takes a description of the Brain the
head so this is either prevented partly or totally removed
in the same manner. Bleeding of the Arteries, Laxatives,
Neutral salts Fermentations Barking & alterants
When Nature is too cold she is to be supported by
proper Cordials. Bleeding Local Applications are frequent
ed and Cured by Topical Evacuations particularly by
topical bleeding & Issues. The following Fevers are
formed in Evacuations & Issues.

1st **VARIECHEN** 3. The change which can
be made & effect in taking off the Plethora
arising from the suppression of Periodic Effluvia
or obstructions of Evacuations & consequent
by relieves the Heat, Stings & oppression (complicated).
At the beginning of Inflammatory fevers and at
times of the Spasms we promote a liberal and at the
same time judicious evacuations, this is the effect that is
always observed from bleeding in such cases a Plethora
is taken off with a Relief from overheating or
constriction. Then spreading a gentle evacuant
and the Venous blood there is a full flow, and it makes
way for Deliriums, and greatly softens a hard Stasis
The best time for L.S. is at the beginning but at the same
time

70 Inflammatory Fever

sometimes the power some times to bleed in any time of
 the fever especially if there is a tendency to congestion
 in any of the viscera or to great quantities of secretions
 in some. Formerly Physicians gave it as a general
 rule not to bleed in inflammatory cases except the
 1st day but I think the symptoms indicate it, and the
 Patient can bear bleeding its proper at any time of the
 fever particularly if there be inflammation of some
 viscera are present. It is a question whether fevers
 in men are fewer with a crisis and the period out
 looks longer or and the symptoms demand it whether
 it be more or not generally I would not do it myself
 yet I think to know when the violence of the symptoms
 are such as to require bleeding it has been done and
 all the symptoms relieved without raising the fever
 you are to consider that in the Menstrual the quantity
 discharged is very little in proportion to the violence
 of the symptoms and these symptoms would require
 more to be taken away The Nature of fever is from 3 to 4
 from 5 to 6 and the proper measure is
 less but I am to be that the fever has such pressing
 symptoms as to require support or less to be
 taken away Bleeding is indispensably necessary
 to people that have been accustomed to it for these

Inflammatory Fever. 11

There is a certain flexibility in the Constitution, tho' it is not easily adapt to any thing that is extraordinary. We are not to expect it to move as it does in the rough time will not bear blood as it would in them as it does in some seasons. In fact, it is during as the seasons of the season have a particular tendency to the inflammatory Phlogistic as they require more radicals. We find them at any other time. The pulse that requires blood is a full tense hard vibrating pulse. I cast as but the quantity to be taken away it may be in fact for (I believe was) 25. which was more than that quantity in fact as said in the same of life its an evacuation that (I believe) is more useful of any for my heart. I don't eat since young (I believe in life) there was a great difference. In old people blood is necessary if the symptoms indicate it, in the action of an inflammatory fever but it must be in small quantities at a time people of a thin light habit bear the loss of blood much better than fleshy good people. I repeat in Cold and humoral diseases, more so than in warm (I believe) women & especially those of a great sensibility of the nervous system. These are the cases where blood must be taken and when the symptoms make it necessary we should take a very little at a time. The signs indicate bleeding but I am not sure a decrease of all the symptoms. The Patient feels better.

Inflammatory Fever

find himself lighter of the anasarca and dropsy and the pulse
is upon this in a full beat that bleeding has been proper
In general, bleeding should be repeated according to the urgency
of the symptoms, and the strength of the Patient and as long as
the buff coat remains which is owing to the Coagulatum
being in a greater proportion than the Serum however this
is not always to be depended upon unless generally reduced
the Proportions must be kept in a great State of
... we often see in Inflammatory Fevers the thick part
of Blood that is drawn out a great Clot the 2^d the 3^d and
at all, but sometimes the last Clot is small and there
are Inflammatory Fevers that have not the buffy or Sily
appearance of the Blood at all. I see yet the Inflammatory
Symptoms are very great and generally of the inter-ferent
kind from a large Effusion it will make a Clot as Inflammatory
I see the pulse in general however is very great the
it is not always the Case. The Blood is then generally in the Venae
into two parts Coagulatum and Serum after the time
in one part Coagulates and the other not but from the influence
of the Coagulatum and Serum with it the Body we
cannot judge of the State within the Veins as the Blood is
without the Veins except upon the Decolour of the Skin
but one Observation will ... The appearance of the Blood

Seems in which it separates this is by there is a
great quantity of Serum lost by excretion or exhalation
and this depends upon the fact that the Blood has a heat in

Inflammatory Fever (73)

kept in a line upon the superficies of the skin a much greater quantity has been separated from the blood, (Exerts its virtues when the blood flows from a large crifice than from a small one and the blood loses greatly by Exhalation when it flows from a Crifice in a thick stream the Agitation keeps it from separating properly. To look off Plethora it does not matter much what vein we bleed in but in local affections it ought to be as near the place as possible as it has a more immediate effect than taken from a remote place.

Vomits In all Inflammatory fevers Vomits are induced by a Nausea arising from stiffness of the Tongue and ascription to Diarrhoea when these symptoms occur in the beginning its proper to give a Laxative and may be repeated at any time of the fever unless the head is much affected Vomits given in the beginning often prevent a Laxative has that would otherwise come on in the height or end of the fever, and Dr Sydenham Remarks that the Patient who gets Vomits in the beginning are free from a Diarrhoea but those that get none there attacked with it before Laxating We ought always to be prepared for when the blood vessels are greatly excited the violent Motion of Excreting may burst a vessel in the Brain or Lungs and Cause a mortal Apoplexy or Pneumonia effect of a Vomit is to cleanse the Primæ viæ take off Stagnation and open the secretions then returns upon a point at which the whole System are involved all the secretions particularly that

24 Inflammatory Fever.

that by the skin giving an Emission after I think, is greatly assists
the Emission in taking off the ~~fever~~ ^{heat} and make the Emission come
out easier. But this Practice is greatly ~~aid~~ ^{aid} a Vice when the
Fever is high however I think there is some Cases where it
may be done very safely. which I. Hall mentions in their paper
place, & emitts are particularly necessary when the fever is
from infection. Here they often carry off the Fever without
any other medicine. Its a very bad practice, he generally
follows to give the Patient as much warm water during the
operation of a Emission as he pleases. The warm water should never
be given till the Emission begins to operate of itself and the warm
water given gradually about an English pint at a time and
when this is thrown up another pint should be given sooner
& English pints are sufficient to give for a Emission.

Glisters and Cathartics

in Inflammatory fevers its proper to give a Laxative,
if the Emission does not meet enough of itself, but strong
Cathartics are pernicious and frequently bring on an
inflammation of the Stomach. Therefore they ought to be
of the most gentle kind as, Sal: Glauc: Marshm: Earth
Solub: or any of the Diacretal Salts. In the Course of the Fever
it is extremely necessary to keep the Body open by Glisters
repeated once in two days if not once every day. They must
be of the gentlest kind as the Common Oil Glisters or Milk
and Rhenish Sugar with a little Salt or warm water if it may
Answ^r

Inflammatory Fever

(75)

my answer the purpose. The general effect of Saltpetre is
to extract the Salts from the gross humors and to give
a discharge of any bilious matter, which if not dis-
charged would be partly if not wholly absorbed in the blood
and assist in keeping up the Fever. Hence they greatly
relieve and prevent a violent fermentation, and gently stimulate
to all parts of the Ducts & prevent any accumulation from the
Liver and Pancreas, and not only promote a discharge
by stool but likewise by urine and urine which has
sometimes greatly enlarge the Udder and thrust
up the Milk and thereby occasions difficulty of breath-
ing. The Glysters should always be given in small quantities
at a time, because if you throw up large quantities the
Stomach they evacuate by their weight being them away
before the Force, we would wish these quantities should
never exceed ʒij or ʒiij at most. Purges in Intermittent
Fever are very necessary because there is always a secretion
of Humors and putrefaction of the bile, but in
Venereal Fevers Glysters are more convenient, as they do not
irritate so much as purges, and in Venereal Fevers there is
a tendency to an Inflammatory Diathesis and so great
accumulation of the bile and by Course purges are not so
useful here tho at the same time they are necessary here
also In some

20 Inflammatory Fevers

Under this & after the above Evacuations are
uniting of the substances of the entire vicious humours
its proper to unit them on to Cooling Diaphoretics
that may promote a Diaphoresis & remove the spasm.
The most proper Medicines for this purpose are the Sweet
Salts, as the Sulphur Draught, Sp. Minderfermi
by they were wont to force out a Sweat with hot Alkaphar
mics, but this was a very dangerous practise & encourage
the Inflammatory Diathesis and the Sweat that was
cured gave no relief to the Patient but aggravated all the
Symptoms and there was Miliary Eruptions which were
supposed to be critical, which were the effect of the hot Mixture
and only Symptomata. The Theory and design for giving
these hot Alkaline Medicines was founded upon an Opinion
that all fevers proceeded from an Acid & that Alkalines
were given to counteract this a Absorcity which is now proved
to be false.

The Regimen The diet ought to be of the Vegetable
kind Cooling and Antiseptic and as light as possible such
as Penace, bread Berry Regimen Apples and the Patient
should be allowed as much drink as they please as Chace
but not too great Draughts at a time which would occasion

Inflammatory Fever 77

C 11251111, a. & austa, or heat at the Stomach. The
Drink should be barley water they say & Sydenham's
favourable Drink was small Beer, however this is now
given up yet where the Patient's former health was
diminished to drink small Beer in his case a crutch
when in the Fever he should not be given it, and even
those Patients who in health were used to drink wine and
Spirits may if they have an inclination be allowed a little
however I would not be understood to mean that small Beer
would be proper Drink in fever, Forly I mean that's against
of it can do no harm when the patient longs for it and
particularly when he has been accustomed to it. When in
health and when a patient takes a long time for cold
Sedatives indulge him in it and in my Opinion the
Patient may always have his drink cold. In the case of
Inflammations. The Room should be kept cool only taking
care not to allow a Sacram or Air to come on the Patients
Body. The keeping of the fire and keeping the Room excep-
tively warm and keeping a great load of cloaths upon the
patient is a very bad Practice and has been the cause of
thousands, this encreases the Delirium brought that Sym-
ptoms. The patient should never have more Cloaths on him
than when in health and the C. vein should always be kept
open & be kept perfectly cool & dry. There is a belief that

Inflammatory Fever

One practice and this is leaving the Patient always in bed
and it is thought great indulgence to let him rise, until he
get his feet made once in 3 or 4 days but it is my Opinion
he should rise every day and he should be allowed to sit up
frequently in an erect posture on his supporters by sitting
crossed, if the head is affected, by which means the blood
will not flow in so great quantities to the head which is
a thing of the greatest importance in cholera. Do not
mean to send the Patient out of bed but only when he
desires it he should always be indulged. No no cause
quiesce can arise from it.

Antispasmodic & Antispasmodics that

are heating of whatever sort are improper in the
beginning of fevers. The Scrp. Virg. is extremely heat-
ing and dangerous to the Stomach. Castor in the doses
it is given in can have no effect Camphor has the
Evacuatum raised upon it, but generally, I am not
any good effect it has in this Fever, there is nothing
in the train of fermentation and Sedulorum is ex-
cellent when there is some affection of the brain, in-
tensiveness, loquacious reflection, if the Patient cannot be
put into the Sedulorum. The next best thing is the Horrad.
Heated among out of the hot water and applied round the feet and
hips. The Sedulorum has all the effects of Opium without
its bad consequences it induces the most serene sleep
and uneasy sensation of the Nerves

Inflammatory Fever 29

are causing a general increase and thus an alteration of the heat with a certain agreeable sensation which is increased by sympathy over all the Nervous System in consequence of which they become less sensible of the irritation and relieve the caldum backing the feeling of the sides and bowels.

Blister. Blisters if applied in the beginning of an Inflammatory Fever have a tendency to raise the pulse, increase the heat, and quicken the pulse, and increase all the febrile symptoms; they are more effectual in the decline of the fever when the pulse is brought down but when the pulse is strong and full they are always hurtful, and they are always proper when there is a torpor in the Mental faculties or in Locomotive Disorders. Generally when there is a great irritation in the Nervous System, high Potassium with mild Elix. Moring Oves, Subacutus Tensionum, and also a great sterility of the Nervous System in this case then do not succeed, but increase and aggravate the symptoms when there is a tendency to putrefaction of the animal fluid. When a highly fatigued body is not so proper in this crisis. In general it may be said as a rule that the blisters are improper. The Potassium is never the general agent of blisters it is to raise the pulse. Yet in many cases it is joined it; This is the case when the inflammation is never to be drawn in a particular part. In typical affections blisters applied to a remote part, they would increase the

80 Inflammatory Fevers

In the morning and evening I have always had a scruple to apply them to the head first and I think it rather increases the delirium I would rather apply them to the feet, but in Coma & Soporose Cases, I would rather apply them always to the head.

Cordials & Stimulents that the Physicians are in the habit of using. Cordials of Stimulents to the first Nature when the heart are by increasing the force of the heart and vascular system they move a very powerful force. however the best Cordial of any is wine. Some is a powerful one. **Antispasmodic** and the best Cordial, we have your warm hot Cordials are very improper & Increase delirium. **Antispasmodic** & **Antispasmodic**.

Opium & The Exhibition of Opium in fevers is a great deal of Caution and is a very dangerous thing. It is improper when the patient is hot and full of inflammation if there is Delirium, and they generally aggravate the delirium but when the patient is cold and full of inflammation of the brain it is better known to be a cause of Opium and Cordials.

Artificial Cure & The Medical Cure is when we are to pay no regard to nature but take the patient's strength out of her hands and put a stop to the Fever. I don't know any specific that will put a stop to the Fever except Emulations. The Medicines that often produce this effect is **Antimony**.

Antimony. However since Antimony was introduced into practice which was about 200 years ago some Physicians have thought some preparation of it that both Opium & **Antimony**.

Inflammatory Fevers 35

by vomiting, purging, and sweating, but these proceeding
some bad effects were disapproved off by Regular Physicians
and this was carried so far that an Act of Parliament was
issued in France that no one should present Antimony,
or any preparations of it in Physick when one kind
exhibits the apparent nature of the Fever that it will go off
without Danger. It certain the best Method is to leave it
to Nature only, & this is the most general Practice now,
but at the same time when the symptoms are violent, it
is more acting better than the Pulv. Sacch. however
I think Tart. Emet. has the same effect and it's
effects are much more Certain than the Pulv. Sacch.
to but once its effects much to the present State of the
Stomach, Therefore I think tartar. Emet. better and
would give it in small Doses half a grain or a grain
every half hour till it Operates, and its more Certain
than the Pulv. Sacch. In case where there is too violent
in her effects, and where there is a delirium Antispasmodics
Sedativum, and the patient expects his next one there
in Voluntary. I should have recourse to the Sedativum,
but for convulsions and Pileuses. If these failed I would
have recourse Tartar Emet. or James's Powder in
small doses but repeated frequently until they produce
their effects but unless in desperate Cases I would
not use them — J. H. Wilson

Yellow Fever 40

Yellow Fever 41

The most distinguishing symptoms of this disease are
a great Anorexia, Nausea and vomiting, a
cardiac and a feeling sense of heat to the touch at the pit
of the stomach, burning heat and pain in the eyes
violent itching and excessive vomiting of yellow bile or
a watery mucus, a high and frequent and universal
yellowness over the whole body these are the most common
symptoms but occasionally distinguish the disease
into two or three stages 1st The first or Catarrhal
2nd into the critical or last stage 3rd The third or Inflammatory
stage The symptoms begin with faintness and
the stomach, Nausea or rather a gentle sickness and
vomiting, a heaviness of the head, Aching and swelling pains in the
head and back, particularly in the loins and all the joints
when the stomach is affected, which is to be observed as soon as
the patient is constant. 4th Stage - There are noticed in an
burning heat, a constant hot skin (but never hot in some
its very quick soft low and frequent pulse. 5th Stage
with great itching in the loins and all the joints, a flushing in the
cheek with or without burning heat in the eyes and

Typhoid Fever

83

and pains in the joints and limbs are common, at this time the
Patient's tongue is insensate which sometimes thro' the effect
of the disease and what is insensate in is nothing but an
loss of a Natural Colour then green, and at last becomes black the
surface heat becomes remarkable, as also the Anarchy and
frequent sighing, great heat and swelling of the Abdomen, and
vomiting is extremely hot and insensate. The tongue becomes insensate
and the heat is quite insensate, and at the same time the heat in any
part is not full deep and little, than a remarkable degree of insensate
in the mouth, the tongue is white but of a white cast in
the beginning there is a little redness of the tongue is yellow and
has a thickened secretum in all a few diseases, in them there is
nothing to be expected from the tongue especially any secretum
the skin is green and is insensate the same heat is insensate, not in
patches, there is generally a remission from all these symptoms
about the 2^d day and at this time the patient is insensate among the most
last fevers, and from the symptoms insensate, and the reason
of that insensate at about which that it ought to be the same as in
putrid diseases, but the symptoms has insensate, it is
the lasts only a few hours, and returns with double violence the
tongue becomes brown in the middle, while the edges of it are
not there is a the same secretum to the heat, and insensate.
very state of the fever which is insensate, but a few days the
sometimes they continue to the 2^d and even the 3^d day then

84 Yellow Fever

When the symptoms are much more violent. The pulse generally
 sinks and becomes low. The extremely quick profuse symptomatic
 and local Coma and are through the course of the disease the
 pulse becomes considerably more than the skin is cool. Then and the
 passing of the pulse increase another Remission. But then the pulse
 becomes very quick, and at the same time low and Serrate like a
 Gas String. The Urinary and Mucous secretions remains the
 same as in the first great that the patient is not set up in
 bed without falling into a violent Storm and in the end the
 patient often becomes Comatose and when the Coma has been
 Comatose the pulse becomes gradually slow, the heat and breath-
 ing less quick this has often made Physicians think the fever was
 going off while the patient was in the putrid stage. About the
 8th day the Universal Eruption appears over the whole Body
 particularly about the Eyes and face and this is the distinguishing
 Characteristic of the Fever. About the 10th day there is an Evacu-
 ation of Salivous Muff from the Stomach. Sometimes mixed with
 Blood and sometimes its also evacuated even warm. At the same time
 it also rushes into all the Symptoms of a putrid fever as. Hemor-
 rhages of the Nose Gums and Capillaries Eyes Salivous
 and interrupted respiration and great Raggedy even sighing.
 The Extremities become Cold and Small and at a low Calor there
 is a Constant Cheeky Trembling and Pulsillament pulse without

Yellow Fever

55

A black Scurvy appears in the Urine and this you will find in the last Stage of all putrid diseases Constant but with the tenderness across the Back the frequent Convulsions in which the patient is commonly given off. The Catarrhus Vesicae is sometimes very great before death the blood in the beginning is much the same as in a high acute State but after it becomes highly putrid and viscid and does not separate in the Urinal Standa and the Strium is very yellow, this is the usual Cause of the Fever, but sometimes the Symptoms are much greater and the patient before he is awake and sometimes he is suddenly dead in his arms. When he revives he complains on the 2 Day, the patient is generally Crippled off suddenly especially the young men, legions and Pains, the Natural Crisis are either by sweat or Diarrhoea, the Haemorrhage that happens here only symptomatic sometimes it is cut off by a Spontaneous Hemorrhage and a natural Liberation is found Critical. & Critical. & Critical. sometimes occurs Critical. on the 2 Day but it is not so in this. but it is only by a Spontaneous and when it comes on the 2 or 3 Day it is rather a sign to be a mark of the Violence of the disease and it is over when it does not let a Chance time prove Critical. The it is very seldom it does not come until the 3 or 4 Day of the Fever and when it comes on before it is far from being a good sign, that it is rather a fatal Symptom. It is a very common for the patient to recover the Fever, but it is rare or less before his Death when his pulse begins to sink and then

Yellow Fever

and then the patient seems as if he were to be great surprise of all present the Patient would let us and then about an hour or two with lessible, yet in the midst of his seeming security, has been suddenly carried off by strong convulsions. This Phenomenon is not only peculiar to this but to most other Fevers. I cannot here pretend to assign a reason for this yet certain it is the Patient will become quite sensible and Active some hours before Death altho' he has been Raving some days before.

Anecdotal or Precautious Cases

Strangers are more subject to the disease than Natives especially if they come from a Cold Climate. From what I most commonly observe are the Strong Young & Languid and Rhetoric men a habit of Food & Exercise to agree a great with the Country, who are beautiful have been robust and under the course of life keep their health better, and people who have been exhausted in their own Country have more ready their recovery their health daily, and besides there are many causes to which people are subject here. *Pth. Pulms:* who upon going to the Country have not only got free of them, but not half so subject to them as those of a healthier or stronger Constitution. People are most subject to this disease in Cold still climates, where there is great heat and no Wind, and great quantities of putrid Excreta at hand from the dead & decaying animals.

Yellow Fever

Colours, after the first day, the stools were generally like the
 pulse was a little more frequent than natural but hard and small.
 His liver was insensate as it was weak off about the 3 day the pulse
 softer than usual of being hard & small but in a weak & softness
 so to the way which that of pulse generally of the fever of the
 West Indies at this the heat, saturation and appearance of the
 tongue was perfect natural, and no thirst at the same time notwithstanding
 the patient was in the autumnal season
 as appeared from the looking of the Pulse, and as it fell, an impost
 of blood came on and along with it generally a purging and
 what was evacuated was either generally of a brown or black
 is the reason of its getting the name of black cholera and
 when they die of this vomiting and purging is black and the
 but was found to be of a deep black colour and sensation of
 pain. Along with this vomiting there was generally superture
 Delirium, Metiorism, Colic of the Extremities and in this
 worst Metiorism, it was likewise frequently attended with
 Deletia Hemorrhages, from the parts of the body, as
 black stools in the face &c. however the patient survived
 life for 7 or 8 days, there was no crisis in this fever
 the only symptoms of the crisis was when the pulse grew softer
 and a little diminished the other symptoms lasted some times
 the crisis appeared by sweat and the only crisis of evacuation
 was a Deletia but none of this happened (to 12. 2. 25)

(Critical day)

Yellow Fever

89

Critical days nor kept any longer. As for this was the Progress of the yellow fever in Louisiana, as a matter of course, more & more others as particularly the young and tender in age, as well as those as in the West Indies and this fever never leaves a person but once in his life time, you see from the History of this disease in Carolina it did not run so high as that of the West Indies but it did not seem to be the same disease, but to return to the West Indies.

Proximate Cause As to the Proximate Cause of this as well as of all other fevers of the remittent kind, there appears to be a great Redundancy & depravation of the Bile which has a high degree of Acrimony & either the yellowness that appears on the Skin, depends on the Redundancy or Redundance of the bile. I strongly have observed that a small quantity of Crassamentum of the blood when in a putrid State, will change the Linen, to a deep yellow, and in my Opinion it ought rather to be ascribed to the high putrefaction of the blood than to any Absorption of the bile for the following reason. 1st Place we see a great deal of yellowness of a Liper which we are sure cannot be a sudden dissolution and putrefaction of the blood, as is evident from Cholera morbus arising from different parts of the Body. 2nd We see a yellowness in the mouth which you will know there is a high putrefaction of the blood, but not a redundancy of the bile. 3rd We see a yellowishness in the skin, which appears in the skin, with an Exacerbation of blood the causes of which is certainly putrefaction, & not redundancy, that this all might proceed from

Yellow Fever

from autoresaction of the blood, but I only mentioned this to answer
 to prove that it is not always owing to a thickening of the blood
 the blood in the beginning of a febrile heat but it cannot be said
 to prove a more than a slight thickening. What makes life
 subject to this disease in their foreboded habit of food. Caused by
 the warm climates they live in - at the same time they have a
 copious perspiration - much more so than the Europeans because
 they are of a warmer texture and more Rigor follows when we change
 air. I think it is some time before we can adapt to it, and such a
 sudden change of our Constitution must be productive of many
 errors in our judgment which we take in for sound and it is not
 till we get to the point requires a degree of putrefaction and is
 discharge by outlets of secretion, in the body particularly by blood veins
 and insensible perspiration. When there for any of the secretions to
 be that the nature of the matter that retains it tend to corrupt and
 produce dangerous to the Constitution but particularly the secretions
 of the skin from which it appears that there is an accumulation
 of mucus lying latent in the body which is not discharged from
 time to time by outlets secretions becomes very dangerous
 to the Constitution and Europeans do not perspire so suffi-
 ciently as the Natives do, and therefore the mucus is retained,
 which soon putrefies and produces its effects in various
 forms.

Cure,

Yellow Fever

91

Cure In the Cure of this Fever, four things particularly present themselves 1st to moderate the too great heat of the Fever and Violence of the Symptoms to that it is an ordinary Stage of the Fever this must be done by Evacuative and Evacuative means 2nd to check the Violence of the Symptoms of the Fever this must be done by stimuli 3rd to moderate the heat of the Fever and the Violence of the Symptoms of the Fever this must be done by stimuli 4th to moderate the heat of the Fever and the Violence of the Symptoms of the Fever this must be done by stimuli

Bleeding This is always necessary in the beginning of this disease, to moderate the Violence of the Symptoms, which are exceedingly high at the first. The time can be regulated at a great variety of the disease, but chief to relieve particular Symptoms, and if the Blood be taken away it checks the pulse and therefore you should apply the finger to the Artery, when we feel the pulse flag or rather to a little time to resist. Bleeding like this has all manner to stop the putrefaction, thus it can do no harm way than to bring down the pulse moderating the Violence of the Fever. In its course the greater the inflammation is in the beginning the more the greater the inflammation is in the end and consequently whatever respects the former which is more by 1st must also respect the latter, but 2nd too largely or at any improper time as in the 3rd day or even in it except for some extraordinary symptoms it serves greatly to relieve the tendency to putrefaction.

92) *Willm. & Frey*

Commiss. There are very great experiments with regard to the Use of Comiss. in this Case. The great M.D. who has been with him, got the Comiss. to be useful that it was not less than 10 times the usual dose. With Comiss. retained for three hours after Injection and giving a Comiss. again the next Day. Comiss. answers very well, as it also purges and is not cold (as is often said) or at the same time. It is a very good thing that stimulates is very important and is superior on Account of the great Instability of the Stomach.

Clysters and Cathartics. I was Dr. Keil's Method to keep the Belly open with gentle Clysters and to encourage the Vomiting by placing the patient in a warm bed and to make the patient be added sometimes a little wine and sometimes a little Cyperus, after the patient has vomited the patient sometimes he gave a glass half a glass of Cyperus and ordered them to take nothing on their Stomach for two hours after, that they might retain it. I think the Vomiting might be assisted by Chamamel, Tea and afterwards to open the Belly by some violent Laxative to try on the Stomach for the Vomiting is sometimes so frequent as to reject everything. Both Medicines Accidents. The best thing for opening the Stomach is this Saccharum Draught swallowed in the Act of Effort. The next is Almonds (Clysters). The Clysters to the Stomach. But what has proved

Full Moon April 80 93

proved effectual after all has proved ineffectual is a grain
of Opium and bleeding. This is disagreeable to the Stomach.
For some hours afterwards. This commonly settles the Stomach
and if it can go so far as to allow a laxative to be given it
is all we can expect. The Cathartics given here are intended
to be of the Cooling and Relaxant kind as Castor Oil (Cust. Oil
Glauber's Salt Magnesia &c. But in the fever the Stomach is so
irritable that the Salt will not sit upon it, but in the inter-
mission the Diarrhoea which happens in the fever might
to be encouraged but not to go so far as to irritate it is better
to give us injections of the Colic Mixture and to
to Evaluate and heat the Guts. From the Symptom which
public Stools and great relief. There is also to give the patient
Gale as there is more or less of inflammation. Commonly there is
D.M. The patients diet ought always to be of the Colic
Diet not less. Five Grains of Opium will here and there
the Stomach, once gently give once in the night. See also the
Salt Stays in the best Opium and water may be given but in
two large quantities at a time warm bathing is of great use.
in this time Resolution Amalgam and Emollients
have been found of great service in taking off the pain of the
Stomach the Rigor, Anxiety and Tenderness of the Abdomen &c.
They likewise take off the heat & quiet the Irritancy of the
Fever

By Order

Plasters } Are improper in the Infant state of the
 but in the adult they are peculiarly proper, to relieve and take
 of particular Symptoms especially when the head is affected
 History tells us to be a great remedy to Cholera, and say
 they have done great things for the cure of them. Dr. Ferri-
 thory that the Sulfur of Cartharides under the Name has
 that same effect as Calomel. Whillt to promote the perspiration
 of the skin too great quantity. But Dr. Ferri-
 them highly Antiseptic. But I think their Improperly de-
 yond upon the strong and disagreeable Stimulus they impart
 to the Nervous system, and in this fever they are extremely
 apt to gangrene. *L*

Bark } The Bark may be thrown in the most
 agreeable form in the 1st Peripneumonia in as great quantities
 as the stomach can bear if there is a great difficulty to get the
 stomach to bear it. It may be given mixed with the same draught
 and if this does not do it may be given along with an Opiate even
 Opiate may be given with it. When you give the bark, when it can
 not be given in substance it may be given in decoction or tincture and
 when the stomach cannot stand with that may be in any form. When it
 may be given by way of Symplic to an Opiate with it and
 when taken in decoction. Dr. Ferri-
 with it. In this fever we need not wait for an Antiseptic. For
 it is not necessary in the 1st Peripneumonia the fever returns with
 double violence and all the symptoms of the 2nd kind. *L*

96) Yellow Fever of St. J.

general information as to all other diseases. ~~It~~
Willis, Dr. J. J. and Dr. W. H. Petrus in his Thesis
published here last year Dr. Lind has given a good description
as this is now used as a source of information in the 2^d Volume of
the Medical Encyclopedia, Dr. Berck gives too distinct accounts
of the Yellow Fever, but he has taken it from 2 Authors who
are not known the nature nor cause of the disease. He is very
careful to mention all the symptoms and the history which
he mentions to make it as easy too. ~~It~~

Arden

28 A violent Fever

Month the tongue is sometimes white, and afterwards
in the course of the Disease becomes brown and Black.
This disorder very soon attacks the head and occasions
a Delirium more violent than the inflammation of the
stomach and bowels and is more violent than
that of Coma and Sleep. In this disease there is
a great redundancy of bile, which in the course of the
disease acquires an Union with the ^{degree of} bile, so that
what is thrown up or excretes looks like brown urine
and the same with respect to the stools. Urine is brown and
frequent and in all these remarkable there is always a
great redundancy of bile, as seen with the same
time as in the name of bile. Sometimes there is a
very remarkable degree of Costiveness which if allowed
to continue any time will break out into violent
Hæmorrhæ and purging. Cardialgia is very common and
severe there is great restlessness, laborious breathing
great heat in the region of the stomach, liver, and spleen,
and frequently the pit of the stomach is so sore to the touch
that they cannot bear it. What of the in Child with the
disease has run to a considerable length the Patient is
subject to Paralysis the Urine becomes thick & cloudy
tinged with bile as in the Jaundice. The Cardialgia has
much of the yellowish Cost matter sometimes very
thin blackish and is a disease that is very dangerous

Encourages students in the class to speak as freely
as possible of the subject being read and then not only the more
they are happy to read the more they are able to speak and when
the teacher makes a list of the names of the boys

CRUEL & the most common Cures in this disease
 is Vomiting & Diarrhoea but more rarely by
 Bleeding at the Nose, and at the most frequent in
 the throat sometimes attended with a slow fever and morbid
 cough common for it to end in an Inflammation of the
 parts on the lower part of a lobular paper, sometimes the
 symptoms appear on the 2^d day of the fever, and this is
 evidence to be in the Inflammatory Stage, the more in which
 Paronychia happens on odd days sometimes the disease
 in a febrile & Inflammatory, and sometimes the
 participation of the stomach, but then

Antecedent Causes & also a disease
is not limited to any Country in the Southern
Continents, as in Italy and more so in the Countries that
are warmer than it is brought on by violent passions of
the Mind especially anger, and excessive fatigue or
by being exposed to the heat of the Sun in the day and
being in the damp all Night, this a very common Cause of
all Remittants that are Sicca, also by drinking in
General a Spiritous liquor people of bilious and

no Ancient Fever

and Sanguine habits and those in the summer life are
more subject to it than others.

Proximate Causes: All that can be said
of it and in what it differs from the inflammation
is that great redundancy of bile most not (commonly)
attended and during the course of the disease it requires
a remarkable degree of Bleeding and at last purging
Bleeding and a great cathartic as does in the stomach
and bowels and hence into the particular nature of the fever
we know nothing about it, nor of the particular nature of
the humours and stimulus that produces it.

Causes: In the ^{Some times} most moderate the symptoms
which in the severe are ^{very} high, and by far more high than
in the continued Inflammation, for the Inflammation is attended
by V.S. Evacuations, Cold, pulsing Dist, etc. and
Tremulations &c. In Cases of its redundancy of bile and
for per its excessive Humoury, this must be done by
Bleeding Evacuations and the use of cathartics.

Relief: Bleeding can have no effect to take off the
fever, but only to mitigate particular Complaints, to take off
the more to give Ventilation, but united it be used by
lessening the symptoms even very high it is as ineffectual.
This is in the fever of the stomach & bowels &c.

Ardent Fever

101

Exhausting it is one use that. And it brings the sometimes
coloured yet at some times gradual, and sudden so when
Critical.

Vomits? With respect to Vomits we should be
not to think prior; that they are improper as the Stomach
at this time is so weak, the Stomach (even) that the
Vomit would produce Inflammation of the Stomach, but
then if you let the Acid bile remain in the Stomach it is
apt to produce Inflammation in it, all, and Vomits are sure
to remove it, but in general, I am of opinion that
I Chrys. one to two to be given in it to be used by an
Antacid (Chamomile) tea or if it cannot be you may give
Sweet: emetic but the greatest reason is to be proper to the state of
the Stomach, and after the Vomit plenty of Diluted Lemon
juice to keep it off again.

Cathartics? For the same reason that
Vomits are necessary so are purgatives, but all the
stimulating ones are very improper and dangerous as they
tend to bring on Inflammation of the Stomach and bowels
out those that are mild as Elix. Sars. Comp. or
are more. it is also necessary to be wary of
the Prussiac acid kind both to prevent and evacuate the
acid bile and to sheath the gut from it. Infusions of Symp.

A violent Fever



Sini is a very warm for the most part. There is a particularly
power in the Indian Root (the water it is to be made of)
which may be drunk in this Fever and it is a serviceable
remedy. It is a very common practice in Italy
with success in Egypt and I often recommend it, it
ought not to be given in large quantities at a time, nor should
it be given where there is any Perisperm Inflammation in
the Stomach or when there is a Plethora or Inflammation
of the Liver. When this is taken at it is very serviceable as used
in the Fever when the Inflammation
of the Liver is taken off it is a most powerful Remedy and
it may be given to the Patient when he desires it. Patients
are quick the Recovery of the Fever. It promotes a Discharge
of the urine and a good deal of sweat.

F. Permittations and Perilucium

They are particularly necessary in this Fever to take off the
and the Permittations. It is a most powerful Remedy
and in being necessary to take the blood, and makes a derivation
from the head great care should be taken not to make it too
warm or too cold, rather stimulate than relax, also
Epithemes of Water and Liniments to the head are very
necessary.

End

Ardent Fever

103

Quel? I ought to be of the following kind
I think I should have for Circulation and for this reason
the Patient. I think I should have large Rooms and I should like
to have that Cold Air has a very good effect in the Circulation
I was a Londoner to look the Room by bringing in Branches of Trees
and in a very large Room the Room which gives a remarkable
degree of freshness and calmness to the patient. These fruits may
be given with great success in this fever. Both for the
and Medicine and they are great preservatives against the
Attack of this fever. At the season in which this fever prevails
most Patients has at this season a great quantity
of pure Venous blood as an Attack and preservative against it
is a foolish notion that some entertain that most of the
Diseases happen in a warm season. Some think the
Heart is cold. But in fact they are the best Preservatives
we have against them & Especially in Ardent fever they may
eat at Liberty. the only bad effect they can produce is a
Diarrhoea and in this case they must be prohibited

f

104 Autumnal Remittent

Of the Autumnal Remittent Common or Intermittent

§ 1111 So frequent in Camps, and so fatal, this
fever prevails most in Autumn, and is most frequent in
Armies especially when living in Camps. It is most common
in Spring and always attended with some thing of the
Inflammatory Diathesis. But as Summer advances it
gradually wears off, and about the middle of June it generally
perishes, much good blood this time they make a plentiful supply
and it particularly excites the Stomach and Bowels with
pain in the head, a particular Remission. A profuse perspiration
frequent purging and vomiting, and in evening of heat, these
it begins to increase as Summer advances but still less of the
Inflammatory Diathesis, but more of the disorder in the Stomach
and Bowels as Winter advances. The fever then gradually
wears off and it requires a degree of ^{hardiness} ~~firmness~~ proportionally
as the Cold weather advances. In Autumn it is much
more of a sensible remission than that of the Spring. The
Fever is very different according to the Situation of the Place

Autumnal Remittent Fevers

105

Place, or nature of the ground, I shall therefore transform them into two species one Succulent to warm dry Situations and the other Succulent to damp cold Situations.

Symptoms of Scurvy that it attacks
In dry Situations &c. It begins in the lower
extremities with (the ache, Swelling, Pain, Lassitude, sores
in the lower legs and back a Pannicula which are
appearance of the Hemorrhoids, the face looks flushed and the
patient gets no rest, and often becomes delirious. At these
symptoms grow worse against night and run very high
but at that time a sweat breaks out, and relieves the patient
in a great measure but does not remove the symptoms entirely
but they return toward night, & go off and on in a manner
which procures another conception, and these war with
goes on very regularly, sometimes last 10 days, carry on the
life and supply the place, & do not remove the Hemorrhoids
Pain &c. The face is always more or less affected with
delirium and if proper evacuations are neglected it is apt
to run into a Continuum Fever. We observe the Hemorrhages
from the Nose bring on the remittent fever in a particular
fashion. Sometimes the hemorrhage is continued by vomiting
& (hotter, mercurial at the beginning the patient has the

natural

106 Mechanical, Resultant, Forces

has the Natural appearance with more or less of the inflam-
matory Rash, but as the fever advances the Craps,
or storm becomes of almost lethargic and Languor in the system,
the it is in general is high (colours without any tumour
but in warm climates this is not to be depended on as there
is seldom any tumour and I have never seen it
the disease is often preceded by Catarrh, and if the inflamma-
tion to the point of the order all the while and about
breakout it begins as a dysentery, or the next time what
is a dysentery that never fails at least to be a dysentery
worms are very common here and always of the round kind,
they sometimes come away by Stool, and sometimes by
Stool, those who are troubled with them have most violent
spasms & it is said at the Stool, and the Stool is a mass
which the patient is very much distressed by it is not better
for to cure the inflammation. Sometimes there is a Yellowness
in this fever, which is an Unfavourable but not Marked Sign, there
is a course of worms about the 12th day, which seems to be
a great, its only Sign, and (I think) can be seen in the
I have seen says that what he saw of them went off about
the 14th day, however the Duration is very uncertain—
This Disease if properly treated is seldom fatal, but if it is
Improperly treated especially if necessary Evacuations are

Autumnal Remittant, Fever 107

are peculiar it moves very fatal sometimes. The course of it
is not a sweat as well as I did. I did, and these are the most
common symptoms of this disease in a dry situation. For

**Symptoms when it attacks in Sea Marshy
Places** - In General the disease is more acute and violent
or with a greater degree of hectic action in the course of the
disease than the former. The remission in the beginning is
very unsupportable for dark days and cold weather for
some time it then changes again into a continued hectic
kind. This remarkable how much they vary according to
the season for however transient and dangerous they are in the
beginning of the summer or beginning of Autumn, but in winter
and the cold weather approaches they turn cold and become
a more regular type and usually last a Fortnight when the
cold weather is in its foundation and then the patient is
winded the day is hot and sultry and the night is more severe
the patient was never at ease with a remission of the action
of the heart. Sometimes it comes on with a great degree of
Chilliness and sometimes it comes on all at once with violent
Delirium particularly the former that is nearest the source
of the fever or Prognosis. — I — F — F — F

Antecedent or Predisposing Causes - The causes
of this disease are very peculiar to warm climates and
warm countries and to such and so forth. But we have no doubt

Autumnal Remittant Fevers

to have its seat in the prima Væ, the Secreta's excretion
are symptomatic are rather symptomatic from the Accumu-
lation of Bileous (Choleric) in the stomach the continuance
of any bile is not owing to any constriction or obstruction
of the Liver for altho we sometimes find the Liver enlarged
under long inflammation yet we can find the vessels so contracted
are found open.

Cure The treatment of such is to Dissipate the
particular Symptoms, and promote the remission as soon
as possible for as soon as you have got it to an irregular re-
mission the danger is all over. To evacuate the bilious
Humours of the Bile which will be of great service either to
take off the fever itself or procure an Intermission.
In general, in this fever you will not find any regular
or sensible Crisis, and therefore the Physicians must take
his Measure of Cure depending to the continuance of symptoms
and not wait for any Crisis.

Bleeding In the beginning of the fever is the
most proper time only so far as to take off the morbid
and relieve particular symptoms, but can take no effect in
taking off the fever entirely. The patient may be bled either
in the time of remission, or during the Paroxysms when
the fever is at the height when the heat is much less.

100 Autumnal Remittant Fevers

as is frequently the case in this fever & not in other fevers
to the temples & if the patient has been largely under a
state where the patient much more weaker than the fever that
prevails in a Marshy Situation is more of putrid kind than
that of a dry Situation and consequently attended with
and it was observed that large bleeding in the fever was of more
Obstinate

Symptoms { Symptoms after 1st of the febrile
There are four necessary but any thing that was less or
Stimulating never fails to bring on an inflammation of the
Mucous, as there is in it a great mobility during the
whole course of the disease. The Sanguiferous vessels have
and Crum. Matter, Inflammation, Mucous, but Glyster &
Emolent Glysters should be thrown up every day to draw the
fluids from the Mucous of the bilious Mucous.

Remedy { of the Mucous there are four necessary but
the best are Cast. Emul. here given to the quantity of a grain
every two hours which gently dilates open the Biliary
promote a Secret when we want the Cast. Emul. to operate
downward we should not give the patient any warm water
till the 2^d case not to cause it to operate too soon, that Method
makes it operate more certain than by these evacua-
tions which is brought to a remission or an intermission
the fever is all over because it is generally of the

Autumnal Remittent Fever

Applied to the work it was the most common of all fevers and one Surgeon than in our Clinics. in the early part of the season Vomits appeared the symptoms and brought on inflammation of the stomach. *I H H*

Bark & *Wine* I sent to the bank as a gift as
very efficient in curing the (constitutions or nature of the
Fever. When the work was thrown in with the active
nature where the Inflammatory Diathesis was established
it was found to induce it into a continued fever in
many. (Which it was necessary to remove it in the
very 1st 2nd 3rd 4th and when there is any degree of
fever it is still more safe and effectual. *I H H*
I kept the work as thrown in at the very
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th 101st 102nd 103rd 104th 105th 106th 107th 108th 109th 110th 111st 112nd 113rd 114th 115th 116th 117th 118th 119th 120th 121st 122nd 123rd 124th 125th 126th 127th 128th 129th 130th 131st 132nd 133rd 134th 135th 136th 137th 138th 139th 140th 141st 142nd 143rd 144th 145th 146th 147th 148th 149th 150th 151st 152nd 153rd 154th 155th 156th 157th 158th 159th 160th 161st 162nd 163rd 164th 165th 166th 167th 168th 169th 170th 171st 172nd 173rd 174th 175th 176th 177th 178th 179th 180th 181st 182nd 183rd 184th 185th 186th 187th 188th 189th 190th 191st 192nd 193rd 194th 195th 196th 197th 198th 199th 200th 201st 202nd 203rd 204th 205th 206th 207th 208th 209th 210th 211st 212nd 213rd 214th 215th 216th 217th 218th 219th 220th 221st 222nd 223rd 224th 225th 226th 227th 228th 229th 230th 231st 232nd 233rd 234th 235th 236th 237th 238th 239th 240th 241st 242nd 243rd 244th 245th 246th 247th 248th 249th 250th 251st 252nd 253rd 254th 255th 256th 257th 258th 259th 260th 261st 262nd 263rd 264th 265th 266th 267th 268th 269th 270th 271st 272nd 273rd 274th 275th 276th 277th 278th 279th 280th 281st 282nd 283rd 284th 285th 286th 287th 288th 289th 290th 291st 292nd 293rd 294th 295th 296th 297th 298th 299th 300th 301st 302nd 303rd 304th 305th 306th 307th 308th 309th 310th 311st 312nd 313rd 314th 315th 316th 317th 318th 319th 320th 321st 322nd 323rd 324th 325th 326th 327th 328th 329th 330th 331st 332nd 333rd 334th 335th 336th 337th 338th 339th 340th 341st 342nd 343rd 344th 345th 346th 347th 348th 349th 350th 351st 352nd 353rd 354th 355th 356th 357th 358th 359th 360th 361st 362nd 363rd 364th 365th 366th 367th 368th 369th 370th 371st 372nd 373rd 374th 375th 376th 377th 378th 379th 380th 381st 382nd 383rd 384th 385th 386th 387th 388th 389th 390th 391st 392nd 393rd 394th 395th 396th 397th 398th 399th 400th 401st 402nd 403rd 404th 405th 406th 407th 408th 409th 410th 411st 412nd 413rd 414th 415th 416th 417th 418th 419th 420th 421st 422nd 423rd 424th 425th 426th 427th 428th 429th 430th 431st 432nd 433rd 434th 435th 436th 437th 438th 439th 440th 441st 442nd 443rd 444th 445th 446th 447th 448th 449th 450th 451st 452nd 453rd 454th 455th 456th 457th 458th 459th 460th 461st 462nd 463rd 464th 465th 466th 467th 468th 469th 470th 471st 472nd 473rd 474th 475th 476th 477th 478th 479th 480th 481st 482nd 483rd 484th 485th 486th 487th 488th 489th 490th 491st 492nd 493rd 494th 495th 496th 497th 498th 499th 500th 501st 502nd 503rd 504th 505th 506th 507th 508th 509th 510th 511st 512nd 513rd 514th 515th 516th 517th 518th 519th 520th 521st 522nd 523rd 524th 525th 526th 527th 528th 529th 530th 531st 532nd 533rd 534th 535th 536th 537th 538th 539th 540th 541st 542nd 543rd 544th 545th 546th 547th 548th 549th 550th 551st 552nd 553rd 554th 555th 556th 557th 558th 559th 560th 561st 562nd 563rd 564th 565th 566th 567th 568th 569th 570th 571st 572nd 573rd 574th 575th 576th 577th 578th 579th 580th 581st 582nd 583rd 584th 585th 586th 587th 588th 589th 590th 591st 592nd 593rd 594th 595th 596th 597th 598th 599th 600th 601st 602nd 603rd 604th 605th 606th 607th 608th 609th 610th 611st 612nd 613rd 614th 615th 616th 617th 618th 619th 620th 621st 622nd 623rd 624th 625th 626th 627th 628th 629th 630th 631st 632nd 633rd 634th 635th 636th 637th 638th 639th 640th 641st 642nd 643rd 644th 645th 646th 647th 648th 649th 650th 651st 652nd 653rd 654th 655th 656th 657th 658th 659th 660th 661st 662nd 663rd 664th 665th 666th 667th 668th 669th 670th 671st 672nd 673rd 674th 675th 676th 677th 678th 679th 680th 681st 682nd 683rd 684th 685th 686th 687th 688th 689th 690th 691st 692nd 693rd 694th 695th 696th 697th 698th 699th 700th 701st 702nd 703rd 704th 705th 706th 707th 708th 709th 710th 711st 712nd 713rd 714th 715th 716th 717th 718th 719th 720th 721st 722nd 723rd 724th 725th 726th 727th 728th 729th 730th 731st 732nd 733rd 734th 735th 736th 737th 738th 739th 740th 741st 742nd 743rd 744th 745th 746th 747th 748th 749th 750th 751st 752nd 753rd 754th 755th 756th 757th 758th 759th 760th 761st 762nd 763rd 764th 765th 766th 767th 768th 769th 770th 771st 772nd 773rd 774th 775th 776th 777th 778th 779th 780th 781st 782nd 783rd 784th 785th 786th 787th 788th 789th 790th 791st 792nd 793rd 794th 795th 796th 797th 798th 799th 800th 801st 802nd 803rd 804th 805th 806th 807th 808th 809th 810th 811st 812nd 813rd 814th 815th 816th 817th 818th 819th 820th 821st 822nd 823rd 824th 825th 826th 827th 828th 829th 830th 831st 832nd 833rd 834th 835th 836th 837th 838th 839th 840th 841st 842nd 843rd 844th 845th 846th 847th 848th 849th 850th 851st 852nd 853rd 854th 855th 856th 857th 858th 859th 860th 861st 862nd 863rd 864th 865th 866th 867th 868th 869th 870th 871st 872nd 873rd 874th 875th 876th 877th 878th 879th 880th 881st 882nd 883rd 884th 885th 886th 887th 888th 889th 890th 891st 892nd 893rd 894th 895th 896th 897th 898th 899th 900th 901st 902nd 903rd 904th 905th 906th 907th 908th 909th 910th 911st 912nd 913rd 914th 915th 916th 917th 918th 919th 920th 921st 922nd 923rd 924th 925th 926th 927th 928th 929th 930th 931st 932nd 933rd 934th 935th 936th 937th 938th 939th 940th 941st 942nd 943rd 944th 945th 946th 947th 948th 949th 950th 951st 952nd 953rd 954th 955th 956th 957th 958th 959th 960th 961st 962nd 963rd 964th 965th 966th 967th 968th 969th 970th 971st 972nd 973rd 974th 975th 976th 977th 978th 979th 980th 981st 982nd 983rd 984th 985th 986th 987th 988th 989th 990th 991st 992nd 993rd 994th 995th 996th 997th 998th 999th 1000th

Autumnal Humilant Fever

Case it should be given by way of Elixirs, this disease when well treated does not generally last long but either goes off entirely by these evacuations, or if it does not it is at least reduced to an intermission, since the Bark seldom does a fault.

Wine & Wine is the greatest Cordial that can be given but at the same time where there is a strong stimulus in nature & volatile Salts are given with a bolus of the pure Raster & opulent & Charming which I have spoken already.

Oil & Oil is given I ought to be of the same kind.

Blisters & Blisters are of no other Service here but to remove particular Symptoms they are very useful, when applied to the Back on violent head aches and when applied to the pit of the Stomach removes violent humors.

Opulents & For use further use they have more particular Complaints as when attended with Gout they found it necessary to give an Opulent in Operation of a Cathartic. But being well used more gently of Eating a variety of strong & great Quantities of ripe fruit Vegetables and drinking a small Beer the best thing for preventing a relapse.

Autumnal Remittant Fever 113

a shape is the Pulse as 4 or 5 or 6 which may be fine
thin or vigorous the best thing for preventing this disease
is moderate use of wine I mentioned before the Worms
are a common Symptom in this fever and Generally
they are of the Pin or round kind, they were best
removed by a Dose of 'Aker' with a few grains of
Calomel.

Publ 1

14. Putrid Fever

Putrid Fever

The Putrid Malignant or Evil fever is attended, in the general symptoms of all the fevers enumerated before but most conspicuous is there any other species in the remarkable degree of putrescency which are not found so remarkable or considerable in any other fevers.

This fever in its varieties, takes this yet many different names, as the Putrid, Malignant, The bilious fever &c. But this last is not proper since there are other Putrids, which appear in the other fevers which have no signs of the putrescency. This fever has only been described or late years being much unknown till very lately, it is described very minutely by Dr. Ferrius in his essays of the Army Hospitals &c. and this I imagine the Septic of St. George. I think there is more in all the symptoms in the different stages thereof. It is generally said under the name of Putrid fever and very lately took it being very often produced in these parts of Hospitals &c. where there are a great deal of people confined together in one close place and so most frequently a very putrid air from the fever is effluvia arising from the body &c. in one case the case is

Putrid Fever

115

or putrid fever in its first stage will appear less or more before the patient that he is confined to his bed, or in the least degree from any danger of their symptoms. It is attended with a peculiar change in the pulse, & in the state of the bowels & low or even sinking his spirits, & in some instances without any previous cause loss of Appetite - evacuations of all these symptoms, towards night pulse small and weak, tongue white and moist. But still the patient often remains this way for 2 or 3 weeks or even longer before he is confined to his bed. And this previous Constitution the first stage, the time may be taken (and by the timely application of a Purge) inducing a vigorous sweat in ridding them from the liver, they are into it (since there is) to be a further question in the mind, if a further application of Fever be not very infectious and all the other symptoms similar (and so) and require the immediate use of a Purge (if they were less it were, or if they were done by some other means for the symptoms indicate it) then never less it be at all. So that the pulse, spirits, are, & the state remarkably and there is no longer room to doubt of a putrid fever if it be long, however. In consequence of all these evacuations the patient sinks and there is a remarkable severity and prostration at length and the labor taken a way will be still more in the prostration. From the same taken away in health's functions if it be taken away in the same manner, this is not in the same way season it will be dangerous, and I should sometimes at the first (not) the when labor in the progress it is always

in Putrid Fever

all things in a Disordered State and more so than in the 1st stage
to the face is more shining, often has the lower lip with
greater Violence than the other remains four days, and the
surrounding tissue is more severe the succeeding heat more
thick and prominent, the pulse more tense and hard there quicker
and it is small with a remarkable irregularity and various
fluctuations and some times intermitting entirely. In the 2nd Stage
the heat still is extremely violent, attended with a great quivering
and shivering, and a strong pulsation at the
temples while the pulse at the wrist falls short, the eyes are
sunk which goes to the bottom, they are very dull and heavy
yet moist and frequently, when the face, looks and frequently
yellowish there is a great throbbing of the temporal and
Carotid Arteries which these at the wrist are fixed and slow and
this symptoms is always an indication of a morbid and
heinous which shows there is a great flow of blood to the head
there is likewise a violent motion of the bowels and
in the 2nd Stage, all these symptoms grow more violent
but the most remarkable is the violent vomiting
and rejection of spirits a more failing of the flow
being present. The patient has frequently shakings & shakings
without any cause with delirium but this delirium is not the
same with that in an Inflamed fever it is not a high
violent but it is a kind of a low delirium, rises light, but never
seems to be Confused and Stupid by any means. In the
the patient seldom stays long in this stage but he soon makes
him

Cris. Putrid. Fever

Some on this fever sometimes varies from a pale to a roush
color, and it not only varies in color but in the excretion
of the patient. Still one is to be seen in the first stage of
the disease there is a degree of relaxation of the bowels
a Diaphoresis. There is a sensation of heat in the face
very common from all other fevers but at the 1st stage the
skin the heat seems to be lost. (Cooling but after a while
for some time it is found to be very great and with a partial
loss of power. The upper part of the fingers
This was 1st observed by Sydenham long ago, the skin is covered by
patches when the patient sweats. I should especially for the
these patches are never critical but only symptomatic, and only
serve to break the patient. The patches themselves are not
at the different stages are no kind of mark however, it is likely
it may be at 1st can mislead the patient for any time. I have
been not to mark it it is most partly during the first stage
or Insensibility. The patches for a time appear in the lower
the 1st are commonly of a purple color, but they are never
about the mouth nor about any where of the face being putrid
they are common in different degrees of the fever and extremely
often from the Exanthemata, they are often extremely
confluent and are not appear to the sight at 1st time the skin
seems to be only warm and the patches not risen above the
surface of the skin. But upon a nearer inspection they may
be seen in the creases. The patches are commonly thick on the
breast and back. The time of their appearance is very
uncertain.

Putrid Fever 119

very uncertain as they come out at any intermitten time before
 twelve the 14 & 15 day are sometimes they are at 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Pulver, Fever

Explains why the again turn the from trying but that they
 incur many violent symptoms in the human body. It seems
 that are continued in this fever as always of the lesser kind.
 They are towards the extreme border with Lysury and Shaggy
 many questions were before as never before but people
 are of the view was the border this fever with the great ones
 many, they were among many others in the beginning that
 the fever was not the fever at the beginning for some time
 before it was not the fever at the beginning for some time

A Symptom consequent to the fever

When the putrid fever continues a long time without any
 sensible crisis it often changes to the putrid in others a kind
 of Aurium, Vertigo &c were the consequence at the decline the
 patient were often seized with the cut pains in the face
 with the face who frequently towards the decline and in
 the face which for a long time were the effect of cold humors
 between these modifications of the fever there have been in the
 these symptoms even after the crisis, and to what they can owe
 the face they are not so much as to be so that come from
 with from a total insensibility of the face for then they are
 very swift in their progress to death if the patient is not
 early extirpated, but these symptoms after the fever is
 caldary and so on as a cold in the face after the fever
 is over and more so as it is as there was there with a
 progress in the decline of these fevers. It is not the same

Dutrid, Fever

121

even the skin of flesh has been pulled out, and the face is very
fully bare. The putrid fever is likewise followed with adma-
tous swellings of the legs &c. being the consequence of a
solid state of the blood. The patient often throws urine and
breath with putrid odours. It is not long before the patient
and other parts of the body are consequently made insensate
voluntary motion, insatiable &c. &c. &c. likewise before a great
discharge of the skin we commonly observe the same
common name now that is the *St. James* *F* *L*

Diagnosis? Of this is that it is not a
moderation of the strength of spirits. And in some
"instances of the same" are all the symptoms of putrid fever.
It is to be distinguished from the *Leucorrhoea* &c. &c. &c.
by the fact that the patient which attend it with all the
other symptoms of the putrid fever. The duration of this fever
is very various and uncertain. Sometimes it continues for 7 or
8 days. Sometimes 12 or 14 days however generally it is not longer than
12 or 14 days the most remarkable thing is that
these observed commonly known on the 1st day and then more
to more they become more violent on the 2nd day *F* *L*

Curable symptoms? are of a
short duration. Common on the 1st day the action is violent
it will be cured but if it attack in the 2nd day or 3rd day

Pulver, Fever

123

Swelling has come to a suppuration & the skin has
become the colour of wax. By the skin we must see the
skin is large & thin. Some the skin has scabby eruptions
as bumps about the nose and mouth and I have seen while
internal eruptions were favourable. The eruption is good
according to me. The action is by the skin to the Alveoli,
but when they change their colour from a black line to a
bright red it is always a good sign. and shows that the virus
is going to the skin. In the first that in general here and in
other parts that the eruption is better than in most other
cases than in others.

The Unfavourable Prognostic or Determination of the Disease

1st A violent Bradysia at any time. The fever
when the stools are frequent and violent the skin the
pallor is hard to the touch and the skin is an un-
favourable sign because it shows evidently as far as the
external symptoms can be observed, that there is
a gangrene or the ulceration begun in the lungs.

2^d Cold clammy partial sweats about the head and
neck & the hands. Ineffuse ones in the beginning of
the disease with rigor 3 Large black line stools
attended with clammy sweats from the extremities
of the body are very remarkable by some particular
eruptions resembling the marks of a cuttle fish here
and

Pulver Fever

here and at the same time the skin of some white
 5y brown & whole face of the mouth and throat especially
 when they are covered with a quantity of pus. The
 salivation with a great irritation of the mouth and throat
 attended with little stools & some itching of the feet. The
 bowels are weak. It may be observed in general in these
 fevers that every one or more is very much inclined to
 Congress on heat of the blood early but not in the first
 1st dark pale bloody menses having a soft sediment
 2d Hemorrhages from any part of the body, these being
 procured from the coagulation of the blood is never fatal
 but always symptomatic. These hemorrhages often
 prove fatal and in these fevers there is a yellow
 bloody stool and likewise the salivation frequently
 still these are symptoms of an acute inflammation
 and proceed by these unfavorable symptoms all the
 others may be seen.

Of those who are most subject
 to this fever.

1st All those who are much weakened by any pri-
 vious disorder or evacuation is enough. The most
 are particularly all those who have undergone a sali-
 vation are more subject to this fever and have it
 in a worse degree than any other. In this fever

Pulver, Fever

125

This fever too it is observed that those who have had it
once are equally subject to another infection as those
who never had it in this respect, it differs from the
Plague between which and the pulvis fever, there is great
resemblance in many respects, As in the place
the most favourable termination of it is by Buboes
in the Groins and other glands, and this holds true
with the pulvis fever 2^d It has been commonly observed
that those who have been situated into Hospitals
with the small pox on them, are of the most favourable
kind yet they were more apt to be seized with this fever
than others 3^d Those who are under the influence of
depressing passions as Grief, Fear, Melancholy &c
are likewise often of the depressing passions of the
Mind, as it has always been observed that where there
was no depression of the Constitution, that the
person subject to febrile disorders are this with great
probability may be the reason why the near relations of a
patient labouring under any fever are so apt to take it,
as often to run to the whole family, as they have a greater
degree of Concern and Anxiety upon this point than
people not concerned with them, to be seized with this
disease, as this is more evident by reason that Nurses
and others that wait on the sick are seldom affected
with this disorder they being far from that Anxiety
attended on the patients friends and wellwishers 4th

Pueril Fever

My Son is a further Observation that people after a
Course of Malaria will not sleep as much as
before, so it then they who have not since gone such
it (was)

Occasional, Exciting Causes

1st The most frequent causes of this fever is the
breathing of foul Air as such as is conveyed to the
Lungs & Impregnated with the Miasm of dead Bodies,
hence it becomes so common in Ships, Transport Ships
and military Encampments. It has been considered as
a disorder peculiar to Camps. We certainly it is the Con-
sequence of a great number of people kept up together
in a place and crowded together in hospitals, and they are
most remarkable prevalent in South Sea: where there are
a great deal of filth, the people that are confined the
breathing in the place with stagnant putrid Steams it is
only within these few years that this fever has been ob-
served with any degree of frequency. And the observation
more of it that we know, was at the siege of Fort
Miford when upwards of 600 people died of it. In 1742
this called the black Ague. There was likewise a great
march made by the Army in the year 1741 at which
time an Officer dying he was only two weeks recovered from
it and the reason why so many died of it few years

Printed, 1722

129

In Seiges too they are exposed to this fever, but that of it
 yet all the Antisceptics, living too much on warm food, & not
 to subject are then being subject to all the reproaching vapours
 and then after summer one another. The reason why the
 Turks are most subject to the Contagious fever is not so much
 from the warmth, or in what some sort of the use of any waste
 in the weatherings in the City of Constantinople, for the con-
 stant use of the warm bath, they being by the laws prohibited the
 use of wine or any other fermented liquors and the great
 quantities of Opium they custom to which their Constitution
 is so much accustomed, that they cannot want it. I say these
 are then not encouraging to them the Contagion is the
 cause of their being so subject to this disease, Why are pulses
 fevers and particularly the plague frequent now & not then
 in former times, but to our using so much of the Turkish in
 our diet as Cabbage of every kind, &c. which we have
 as the prices of these were so extravagant, that they could not
 be used by the rich nor more serving the labouring
 at that time it is no wonder that they could not be seen but
 at the tables of the Ottoman, an luxurious sort of people,
 because it would appear that much less was used at that
 time then now are likewise in the winter seasons as time
 and all other Antisceptics. Another reason of its being seen
 is that the Contagion is being in a more warm place,
 than they formerly were.

130 Putrid Swell

Mortal Affections

The affection of those who have died of the putrid fever, there is no left at all on the lymphatick cause, but only the effects produced on the human body by the fever such as Gangrenes, Ulcers in the Lungs and Livers and an Ephemeral Stomach, that is, a fever which is in the Lungs and Livers which is sure to be affected by it however this is not always the case, as sometimes no such thing is to be found as to the putrid cause either because it never had been sufficiently explained, the undoubtedly it may be thought consistent with the general Cause of fevers which are Epidemic, I should have said that the epidemic there is no light upon this Cause as they only show the effect of the epidemic probably from a putrid Cause which is easily transmitted into the body. 2^d Contagious Miasmata introduced by the putrid Effluvia floating in the Air, from the Cause of such as are affected are recovered by those that was again free of the disease. 3^d Putrid Effluvia taken into the Body affects the Nervous System &c in a very great degree, yet here all the symptoms of a putrid fever are present in the beginning and when it is in its progress these symptoms show themselves by a certain, well known method of the Putrid Contagion in the Air, such as a dark pulse, an thirst, and these other symptoms which are the Effects of the putrid blood.

Purid. Fever

135

The Fever is thick in some a light yellow in others before the
Fever is settled or there are only signs of putrefaction
When some are commonly exhibited by putrid urine Sweats
and other Secretions. Exanthemas from several parts of the
Body. Gurgles and other sensations the nature of this Fever
is as Miasmata conveyed into the Veins of persons not
infected till the disease has raged for some time in a place
that is sufficiently known as the manner of spreading in so
far that the febrile heat the patient by inflammation in the
Lungs and Glands in the other Parts of the Body is
in the nature which Mercurial Depositions show, but yet it is not
such as the nature of the Miasmata however independent of an
acute Symptom the entire Fever is not settled by the gradual
infection of the Viscera or Stomach as it sits on these parts
immediately connected with life. It is not a health in the putrid
fever that seems to be a great remedy any of cold, which in the
progress of the disease becomes highly putrid. It is more
before that Continued Inflammation and Acute Fevers are often
changed into putrid ones especially in the Stomach. There are
but a small number of large abscesses which the Fever is not
and the Plague this Miasmata or contagiousity appears

It is a cold system which are common to them, and not
the other signs of Indigency. Which are various and
depend on the heat as well as in the putrid Miasmata.
It is a disease, some believe it is the putrid and fever. The

Putrid Liver

The Nervous Symptoms are not supposed to arise from a general
 infection of the Brain as when there is any local Inflammation therein
 But it has been shown from one in Dissection that this Inflammation
 is not always present, the Sometimes I observed that it is
 found within the Meninges of the Brain from the Cause the
 Liver is truly the seat of it and without any local or foundation in
 reason to suppose that the nervous symptoms are present in this
 form always arise from the affection of the Brain since nothing
 is a natural but has found in the brain near the generation
 of the brain and all the nervous symptoms mentioned above are
 present in every Case with respect to putrid infection with pre-
 sence this Contagious Miasmata are put in different situation
 are never Contagious if not attended with some more or less as
 are may observe in the scurvy when in its last stage & here there is
 the greatest degree of putrid infection of the Blood & Liver to be
 found while in life yet it is found upon not long (infection
 not Contagious) when there is no fever present and at the same
 time it has been observed that there was some instances of a
 gangrenous limb giving the 1st rise to the Putrid Liver, and this
 is very uncommon and upon this Instance of this kind
 happening in a Child no Theory can be founded, It has also
 been observed that in a great many respects that those putrid
 Effluvia along with a very little of the 1st are most apt to pro-
 duce Contagious Miasmata & fever, but on the contrary when
 attended with a great deal of the 2^d or 3^d the Nervous symptoms
 great Exacerbations of the symptoms which caused greater

134) Putrid, Fever

it may be supposed that this putrid Effluvia enters into the
Body has an Empirical Effect in exciting the Blood to putrefaction
and Putrescence. It is also a (most great in this kind) fever and
there is a great distinction to be made between 2 kinds
of this which are very opposite to one another in their sym-
ptoms and Method of Cure. And the former is particularly
to be distinguished from the 2^d which is a Putrid fever. The former
is a kind of Putrescence of the Blood and is the
cause of the 2^d which is a very opposite Cause.
The 1st is the great weakness of the natural Strength in man
more great and for progreive Exacerbations especially that
of the Blood are much more in the Liver and Cordons and the whole
long Putrefaction. In the last of the Putrid fever the Swelling of the
arteries is mentioned as a symptom appearing in the Eyes
is not always the Cause of the Effluvia but rather
Causes the putrid disposition of the red Globules of the Blood.
The Putrefaction is not always the Cause of putrid Disposition of
the Blood as to the last Exacerbation as they are found in many
Inflammatory fevers where there is no sign of putrefaction
but they may be the Cause of an Effluvia of the Effluvia
from into the cells of the Skin and the reason is that the
reason being that a great quantity of the Blood is
and back into the Blood and the Blood is more and more
by being exposed to the Air. The 2^d is the Cause of these

Dutrid, Fever

135

The Dutrid is a very fine Erythema of local origin, but in the true. First seen they are a brown color in the center of this as well as the periphery. Considerable heat is felt only, appears to be the Gorgonian spots or spots which appear to spread below the part the heat is felt. I would appear that a sanguine warmth, and yet again the spots become latent, and then without any falling off but when one flows on a certain space as a patient's skin is a great quantity of the blood then they can be recovered without forming off the most fine parts. I suffer myself (I am lately in series) this was a hemorrhage. The immoderate heat is very putrid. I found to very great that the blood came away when pulled with the slightest heat. Dutrid covers all the body in the last stage of the fever. They at last become almost black, and in them are exposed like to that which commonly passes in malignant gangrene and yet these spots which were said to be in the center, that they would have been a little to have held the heat as well as the patients strength, enables him to bear the heat which is not in very large quantities with wine and the other symptoms, except of adhesion off are. Therefore these parts where the gangrenes were and especially in the legs healed up the at the same time. It is as if the patients have been to a fever, even they are certainly incommensurable. The Dutrid affords a forecast in the best, appears to be partly hemorrhagic

Dubid Fever

Humors and partly owing to the excessive accumulation of the blood throats, as also the affection of the stomach and bowels is partly humors and in others owing to the putrid bile regurgitate back. The symptoms are an enormous burning thirst.

The Harshness, from which a part of the Pain arises owing to the putrid disposition of the bile, one that is cured by the putrid fever.

CURE & The Remedies. Cure in this fever are of 3^d kind viz in the beginning the force and violence of some particular symptoms at least the violent, and this is best done by evacuations and *Allopathic Medicines* if so possible all the Secretions Expectorant which afford by themselves great relief to the patient, and this is done chiefly by Spices of the *Uterus* Betty, and by Diaphoretics gently Evacuate the Secretions. By the remarkable constitution of the system these Remedies to be much such, therefore the patient though it is to be supposed to be a stimulus given to the nervous system by proper (Cordial Diet and the purgative back to be to assist the putridity of the humors by the back and fluids.

Essentials on the Particular Remedies proposed and 1st of

Bleeding, Bleeding takes place only in the beginning of this fever and but that too after it has been as far as the symptoms in sanguine temperaments

Of Mucous, Nerves

137

Symptoms of Mucous, and inflammatory Symp., but this
 property is by no means to be used here when it is Catarrhus &
 in general, I think that this of itself is entirely the by accident
 no means and it is also cured by each one that I have
 found a Q. time is attended with great difficulty as it might,
 without more is one of the most difficult to cure that can be known
 in this country. However it is only to be used in (as it is)
 of the most acute nature especially at the throat, great intense
 heat, pains in the head and back, and that only to be taken
 place in the beginning, when the Pulse is quick and sizey
 with a thick & impetuous crust upon it. At other times
 the Pulse is a debilitated pulsed Pulse, and in the progress
 of the disease it is altered so. In the cases where the head
 is greatly affected, and here would not choose to take them unless
 when they have been often relieved by local bleedings as in the
 phlegm at Leeches (sipping as I have said) & also a Q.
 taken a day in this manner may alter so much more service
 to the patient than if 10 or 12 Q. taken from the Ven. humors
 does this sink the patient strength so much. I think
 it is a great pity that bleeding here scarcely ever should be
 made out of place as it has been for this long time by you
 for this mode of Leeches is but a very strongly very tedious
 & dangerous & indeed we are all so much concerned in this
 great Effects that I will again be introduced into practice
 from Convalescence with great success. I strongly advise with
 respect to Dr. Sam. J. Moore and H. H. H. in this manner

Pulvis, Sive

coldest part of the liver. He is a much greater enemy
to V.S. than Dr. Mead. However it may be that when I write
they practice purgation they practice those of the infirmaries
here in the beginning, and therefore require V.S. and Dr.
Mead is so rarely right in his opinion, unless in these par
oxysms of cholera and indeed in these he is right himself.

Dr. Mead, these are generally induced by a passage
and spontaneous vomiting for these certainly contain that
great quantity of Chymus, which is the cause of the
they often do I omit of themselves here, though he is wrong
by the use of Chymus, I am in considerable quantities, which
is a much better evacuator than warm water, as is an Ex
cellent Observation. But by this I do not mean to say
that this by entering the Stomach, may hinder satisfaction, yet
certainly it may pass on, if it is the patient's water may
pass on, if it is the Stomach, and indeed I am in ge
neral to have Vomits are known to be induced by Chymus
Sea, hurts the Stomach, which is often warm water: and tho
it should be retained, there it does not procure the Effects
that warm water does, however in the progress of this disease
As the vomits are so common and often repeated.

Emetics become much more dangerous and of some
Symptoms call for them else they ought to be at the very
beginning of the disease in general. Cathartics here are better

J. Dietrich, Secer

139

better for evacuating any vitious humors lying in the Vents &c.
I think, is a prodigious remedy to Relieve in this small
other Fevers. This is owing more to the very thin & his being
Conspicuous to some hot & cold, they produce, In the Cause of the
putrid fever the stomach is highly necessary to keep the Belly open
by gentle Laxatives and Vermifuge Laxative Clysters and
all those Laxatives should be at the same time, as all Stimulents
here would produce bad Effects by Exasperating all the
Symptoms and therefore the Stomachal Salts are the best
best such as the rectified Tartar Cream Tart. &c. and in
fusions of Periwinkles. The gentle Laxatives are indicated
by a bad taste of the mouth, Costiveness a hard bound Belly &c.
and the Observation that after nature carries off this waste
about the 5th day by a Diarrhea, that leads to a great
effect. Laxatives about this time are highly necessary.

Diaphoretics These in general I think are
most useful, especially all those of the hot & the cooling kind
they serve to evacuate the vitious Effluvia of the blood and
other wise purging the Patient in general it may be observed
that ^{whatever} Mercurius Encreases the Fever. It has an Effect
not of lessening all the Secretions, with the same time as the
Patient after this great relief from a gentle Mordant spread
over his skin, therefore a gentle Diaphoresis should be
kept up in the Fever and from of Opinion the best Method

140 Dietrich Herer

Method of doing this is by constantly drinking of it. I have
 the Vol. Nihil. salts have never been successful, at least not often
 in any putrid Cases, and the reason of this was perhaps this
 that at these salts cause the effects of putrefaction. For they
 most remarkably increase it. But this is wrong in fact for
 these alkali salts are highly Antiseptic, the frequent
 putrefaction at the same time. I am to hear they are very
 bad Medecines when they are given in great quantities
 as they are great, Virulents. and when they are given in
 small quantities they are never so good. Still to give it
 either on the skin of the Patient, but only in the Mouth
 and the matter of it may meet with this. There is one
 great effect of it, probably it is an Expectorant & is
 very in Case where we want a Sudorificum. I begin
 to the Nervous System. Then they may be used with Safety.
 In general, in this respect I observe a great difference
 between Dr. Boerhaave & Dr. Sydenham. It is very just
 Observation that Dr. Boerhaave gives properly
 in the beginning often large quantities of putrid humors and
 therefore the use of them, should be near as to both
 best method is one such as this. Let the patient take
 a small inked we know promotes a great deal more
 than Bathing legs in warm water &c to be undressed
 a dose of N^o 1 Medecine and then sweating with
 plentifully of diluted acetic acid through out the night
 in Cases of this kind Physicians may make use

St. Juliel, Fever 141

make use of Theriac, which is a Composition of an
Opium with ten therapeutic action in a case. Sal.
C. C. is a better of Theriac. With by viz. ob. S. C.
Succed^{generally} better, here, than any other prescription,
however. This method is only for the beginning
for in the progress of the disease, the use of
it is not ^{proper} in proper. Dr. Parnell gives the whole (entire) dose
Comm. Dosed in the last stage of the disease. The Serpenti-
laria, is often given as a Diaphoretic, but it is so apt
to excite Nausea, as to sit with great difficulty
on the Stomach, and for that reason is not the
most proper. The use of it is in the case of a
man in a small dose. It is a very good Diaphoretic
and its use on the Stomach. The Comm. dose is to
be sure the best way of giving Camphor is in a Subl.
Musk is likewise a very powerfull Diaphoretic and
Antispasmodic, which not only in this but in all
Kinds of Cases, and sometimes becomes its use. Practi-
cally it is very in use from 10 to 20 grains and such
as a fortifier. It is often given in Sympomatic Fe-
ver. Opium is also a strong Diaphoretic but
is much more certain in its operation when joined
with Camphor. The most proper time for giving Opium
is about the Crisis, and when the patient is weak.

142 Putrid, Fever.

Much distressed & want of sleep, and it is the last
Medicines In Symptoms usually descend and even the
Bark runs off the Stomach & prevents this.

Purges & as they Stimulate very much are very
Improper in the beginning of the fever but about the
decline when the Spots and Vis Viscera are sunk and a
Comatose insensibility they are very proper as they by
these Stimulus cause the patient however (as should
be taken in this fever) of there procuring a remission.

Emplasms of Mustard and Vinegar
are sometimes applied to the head and Sides of the
feet instead of blisters and indeed they give a much
greater stimulus, and fire they are attended with
Inflammation even blisters Sometimes they are
not dangerous nor it to him.

Bark The Bark is very proper in this
Fever as it is a very powerful Antiseptic and
Resists putrefaction but the particular effect it has
on the Nervous System was never found out. The
best and nearest way of exhibiting the Bark is in
Substance, when the patients Stomach can bear it
and before it can have any effect, it must be given
in very large doses perhaps to the quantity of
3 or 4 times a day. It sometimes produces a large
sweat which in a great measure destroys its effects.

when

Pulrid. Fever

143

effects when it does not set upon the Patient's
Stomach, or Substance, it might be given in direct
or the Syll. and then between the Bark given
in this form to the quantity of an ounce, with
sweet in wine, which is equal to a ounce of it in
Substance. If the pulse is sunk, you should give
some hot Medicines along with it, as the Sassa-
parilla, if it runs of by itself, you should add a
small quantity of Sassa, to it, when the skin is
raw, hot and very hot, Sassa, added to it
of course. Some Doctors think that the Bark
abstracts the different Secretions, but on the contrary
it rather promotes them, however sometimes it
has the effect of abstracting perspiration and
when there is too much of it, a little of the Syll.
Secret should be given along with it. The Bark
proves most best and at the same time cures
Antisepthick people that are Cured by the Bark
are less subject to a relapse than any other way
along with the Decoct may be given some orders
of the Syll. & Syll. But the Stomach sometimes
has a very terrible Wind better than the Syll.
& Syll. There is nothing of more consequence
than to keep the Patient in a Cool Air and in a
Climate

X Nervous Fever 147

Nervous Fever 147

Since I have had but lately since its appearance with
 to write but there was several long ago with in the it
 very much in a great many respects + + +

Symptoms - I was some time before the appearance
 on it is preceded with a sense of spirits and of speech. Little
 soon the patient always has a great desire to lie in bed and the
 often lights of eat himself. There is a great thirst which sometimes
 continues for a long night. Before the fever comes on at first
 symptoms precede the fever. Symptoms of Nervous Fever is
 a great sense of fatigue and of the body. The patient is
 + + + The fever begins with great frequency of
 spirits and a great desire to lie in bed. The patient is
 very much affected, the pulse is quick and there is a
 breaking, and a hot color. There is a great thirst and
 the heat which will not be relieved by any means. The patient
 and flustering, but never so quick as the other. The patient is
 flushing in the face with a glow in the cheeks and the
 of the face and ears and the patient is generally hot.
 Sometimes comes on with a slight phlegm and at times
 Nervous fever is that is the case the pulse is quick and

148, Acutus Fever

connected with Cold locale the Patient is sometimes, large with
 alternate heat and cold there is frequent nausea and vomiting
 (and what is thrown up is quite insipid), but what is thrown up in
 the putrid stage is quite offensive.

The stupor in this fever is not profound but is
 both and short is worse there is a great degree of thirst with
 pain in the head, the tongue is red and the pulse is full.

Yet in this is genuine Cold there is not and limpid without
 any ferment, some times it comes on with all the signs of
 an Inflammation, there are great heat, there are
 all the signs of Inflammation.

The Stage about the 7th or 8th great
 strictly speaking I call it heat such as I call Mucum Cold Sweats
 about the face and breast palms of the hands at this time the skin
 is hot and is a little reddish (color is a little more red than
 in the first stage) In Delirium in the third stage there is an

agony without any previous inflammation of the eyes
 it is a little more in pain in the throat which is of the throat the
 tongue at this time is dry especially in the throat and is not
 bloody or very red which has no heat, all the 12th day there are

Cold (Chills) Sweats about the extremities from the 15th day
 profuse sweats (the quinine) Sweats which are not heat &

3. Stage the pulse becomes weak and tremulous there is a
 Cold great Scurvy Sub. Fer and the Patient is often (or
 often) (or) nervous the fever generally last for 14 days long

Neuritis Fever 149

They generally recover, the fever has become a regular crisis
 it often goes off by sweating 3 or 4 or 5 days toward the
 close the patient is subject to great irritability of mind as if
 the fever were coming on from the brain it has generally
 a restless, swimming up & down, it returns & is often attended
 with danger if not healed the 9th day, this fever is a long
 illness with a remarkable sensibility of the & nervous system
 and the most noise in the room is hurt to some as the fever
 is not so that an regular paroxysms to be observed every
 3 or 4 days, and the fever departs & is sometimes attended
 with a case terminates in the 14th day of 2 partly toward
 the 15th day the symptoms of the fever comes on but
 the more it is the more the fever is frequently too many
 quanta come on

Uncommon Symptoms In this disease
 the tongue the tongue turns black & is bit particles be-
 gins to separate from it, and a great discharge of mucus
 and copious expectoration and great heat has set in
 and the patient is in a state of delirium and the patient is
 the most of the ears are closed & the patient is about the
 mouth the most of the patient is the patient is the patient is
 Ophtha in the mouth the patient is the patient is the patient is
 ing are good & the patient is the patient is the patient is

Uncommon Cause This disease is the patient is
 and people often not at by operation from the patient is the patient is
 Uncommon

150 Nervous Fever

Unfavourable Prognosis, I am greately affrighted of Swallowing, Singultus as it promotes ~~Evacuation~~ ^{peristalsis} about the heart and Breast Cancer, Stools are thin black and brown. Aphthae in the throat and a white thin mucus at the opening of Swallowing.

Intelligent Causes & All I shall say is have a great weakness of the Nervous System, with faint & weak spirits, & a very irregular want of sleep, poor & irregular diet these dejected spirits are most liable to the disease. Careful management is best.

Casual Causes, This disease is often epidemic and we see often get it by infection from a person in the sick, it is also caused by the season of the weather.

Proximate Causes, We cannot ascribe the proximate Cause of this fever, as it seems to happen from some defect of the Nervous System. This gives much to reason, but the point is hard, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the one from the other, but it may be distinguished from the putrid fever, because the mouth is hot and pale the tongue is red and parched many things have been written concerning the proximate Cause of this fever, some have supposed to be in the Liver but nothing satisfactory has as yet been found out.

Indications of Cure, 1st To encourage evacuations a gentle Purgative and Natural Salivation by Bleeding,

Mucus Serum 131

Throwing Emetics gentle Cathartics and Diaphoretics
I support the Vis Vite which is often sunk by violence
of Blisters and Cupping

I take of good Spirit which is one of the most
Tender and fine (Ally) in the

By the same method Occasional Symptoms
I mentioned this Disease sometimes taken by a Person in many
but the most remarkable is when the patient is taken by a
Tremor or a remarkable degree of weakness and
some repetition of spirits. It is not so laborious as in
the ordinary; the Stone in this fever is not so large
longer but is large (I suppose) as it is then or much
of the inflammation of the Prostate which is best removed by
Scalping and Cupping

Bleeding & If the Patient is Weak or having
any Symptoms of the inflammatory fever it is proper
but if this is not the case you must be very cautious of taking
blood as it sometimes leads the patient irrecoverable

Emetics & The of very considerable Serum in
this fever and is increased by the Nausea. They promote
Diaphoresis and Salivation and are very good
Antispasmodics & they bring up Salivaceous matter which
is not so difficult to the patient by gathering in his Mouth
and Throat Singultus is also cured by small & gentle. It
is not so good to give Emetics in the ordinary but if given
too

indicated they may be given at any time of the disease whilst
 lions in the head are particularly severe by 2 or 3 grains of the
 are sometimes given by Symplicia. Likewise the Nausea
 that attends this fever is rather owing to Nervous Affections
 than what is the more usual. The most proper time for giving
 Emmetics is immediately before the night phlegm
 the their evacuation is better than that of purgatives.
 * (Colicarditis) Of the the relaxing time a more
 great is which at the same time with Salts are given
 once or twice to keep the body open so as to prevent the
 accumulation of phlegm. Colicarditis is very rare in this Emul-
 in small cases is very good for this purpose for if the
 patient was 3 or 4 years hence this phlegm Colicarditis which
 require a great quantity of Oxymel and a longer violent
 Diarrhea. The very Colicarditis requires such as purgative
 Salts are not so good as Stimulative purgatives such as
 Rhubarb in small cases with Saline purgatives are as good
 as any if the stomach will not bear Salts. It is better
 to be on the safe side with Symplicia.

Emphoretics? Should be given so as to keep
 a Gentle Moisture upon the Skin. The most Common
 these are Symplicia Colicarditis: Camph. & the Salts: Rad: Benz:
 & Symplicia: or Camph. & Symplicia: but which is as proper as any if
 supports the Skin & promotes sweat keeps up the
 Military Eruption & after turns off the eruption it oc-
 cures

L NERVUS SEVER 153

removes head & neck procures sleep even when Comas
have lasted and it may also be given with security
when the patient is lethargic good & Rare is the
first it should be given but if increased it is given it
generally raises the pulse. as I have seen it given
in the quantity of two Drachms a day. The character is
above mentioned should not be given in inflammation
in this liver, as they increase delirium the best
these who are given the most Pomman is the
Saline Druggists Let. Minderer (See page 100) has been
recommending it. as it increases delirium
the spirit taken at delirium procures sleep and but
to keep up Collygatus, Linctus

Regimen

The patient should always keep
a Collyrium and its after the morning to George Minderer
in the evening in the morning but the patient should
Lig's be kept in the morning. The patient should be in the
ed to be kept in the morning. The patient should be in the
Lig's be kept in the morning. The patient should be in the
What may be for both Drink and. & nourishment is beef
(Chicken broth, Lethe wine, Sarsaparilla jelly is very good,
there is a very good Lethe wine. Minderer recommends
the patient should be kept in the morning. The patient should be in the
ine to be in the morning. The patient should be in the
What may be for both Drink and. & nourishment is beef

154 NITELLS, MUR

Cordial then some draught of cold water may be given. Sometimes when the patient is tired, without danger and it often proves greatfull, Cordial.

D. Antispasmodicis The room with is a very powerfull one if the patient is weak he should not sit in an erect posture as it will make him faint. Mustk is a very powerfull Antispasmodic. To be given to the quantity of 20 or 30 grains, gentle Opoids relieve them when there is restlesse and Anxiety and increased perspiration and they may be given after 3 or 4 days of the fever Mustk likewise takes up subunitis Tremor and Delirium.

Blisters Blisters are of great service in this fever particularly towards the decline as they support the Vitality but they should not be applied in the beginning, and yet ought not to have.

Discharging them sometimes blisters but are not allowed or with great danger drawing the head in the beginning is often venous and bathing it with cold water and I repeat as with cold water itself. Saline (Chloro) to induce blisters to the feet. The best time for applying them is at Night. The smaller Humming or a blistered shows that there is a great return in the extremities. The 1st blister should be applied to the feet after

X M D NEWELL'S FEVER 153

after shaving and apply it in the morning as at the time
 there is a remission of the fever it often happens in this
 nervous system fever that there is a sudden sinking of
 strength when in this case one cannot use Plasters
 Sinapisms of Mustard and Vinager applied to the sole of
 the feet often do service, they give a very sudden
 stimulus to the nervous system. They are applied to
 the same place as blisters where the pain is (some
 times) and they should be removed as soon as they pro-
 duce their effects. If they are long kept on they
 bring on pain and inflammation and sometimes
 ulcers but this is a failure with no danger if
 the patient is taken care of. The fever is
 the beginning to the head often returns the patient can
 probably drink as well or ale or cold water and Vinager
 being often refreshing to the patient when restless. In the
 samples and often relieve the patient by compressing
 the temples the head is always where there is no danger
 of termination to the head are (putting off the fever) things
 at the base of the neck.

Brounch? Brounch is given to most of the cases of this
 fever especially when there is marks of an inflammation
 of the membrane of the lungs but not suddenly when
 they start (coughs) or sensation of weight on the chest. I have
 only about the 12 cases, but I am not sure but I am not
 of your own mind or in your own hands.

156 Nervous Fever

To minister the Bark with red wine (Attiguanine) Sea
 Orpha as should be mixed with Perles and Naphoretus
 and (Attiguanine) Sweets should be checked by the Bark
 it is passing some small doses of Rhubarb to determine
 into the Symples keeping few Oaths, and the Room Cool
 is best for Nausea (Attiguanine) Sweets Applications
 of Blister is also good when the Symples appear upon
 the Skin it is a sign that the Symples degenerating into
 it requires one and therefore the Bark with red wine and
 should be given Symples in the mouth should be taken off
 by frequent washing the Mouth with Decoction and Honey
 5. **Wuthers** you should procure a treatise wrote
 by Dr Gilbert and translated by Dr Gwynne and
 Several Observations that are the office of the Symples
 treatise wrote by Dr William Keen and Dr

of Eruptions

A

Eruptive Fevers &c. 157

Of Eruptive Fevers in General

It having been made all the Observations, I have
upon the 13th Libermanns of diseases I have now to
the 1st Submissions of diseases which is the Exanthemata
or Eruptive Fevers you see in all the Fevers
I have been treating of Nature acts very little in the case
of the Patient, & it is itself and has no regular Crisis
But in this I say: I am sure I am not to
say that Nature does a great deal herself and I am
entirely persuaded and all that the Physician has to do
with this is to assist the Operation of Nature to assist
her in the forwarding the Eruption when it is
Sanguis, or too Moderate, but too Protracted in its Effects
in the other, as the other we have been treating of, I am
sure that the Cure may be desperate, since what she
begins of the disease is of the most dangerous
nature but in these Fevers attended with Eruption let
stop their progress or prevent their Eruption would be
frustrating Nature's Endeavours and consequently for the
most part fatal to the Patient

of

Small Pox

Of the Small Pox

The 1st Part of Eruptive fever then that comes to treat off is the Small Pox. This disease made its appearance in the world about the 6th Century in Africa, but particularly in Aethiopia and is mentioned by Rhazes an Arabian Physician who has given a very accurate account of it and both in his History and Treatise of Cure he mentions the Small Pox. I think it is true that the disease was not known among the Greeks. There is a great many Authors indeed who are at a great deal of pains to show that it was known among them, and they have not given a description of it as they were generally very accurate in all other diseases even the most trifling and yet to suppose this double.

Those Persons who are very zealous for the credit of the Greeks say that it was not known among them, and this would reflect on our honor on them, but truly to affirm that they did not know this disease, and have left no description of it, will reflect dishonor on them. In treating the Small Pox I must leave them to their colleges and from their invasion to their Eruptive 2^d I am here right in a Lady from the light to the End.

Small Pox

159

I shall divide the Small pox into two different kinds. The first is called the confluent, the second begins with rigor (chills and shivering, attended by heat pain in the Head and back Bones. & resting thirstily and oppression about the pectora which by the by is a sign, when you will find attending a few days of the eruptive kind. Both generally precede the eruption, & properly so to sweat in Bubbles which is no favourable symptom. This is not so common in Children as a Scarthard & usually discharges to the tongue at the end of the stomach, & is followed and Stupor (convulsions in Children) are signs of the Eruption going to come out. When the child is seized with the Epileptic fit, at night the Small pox generally appear next morning and when they are preceded with these symptoms, it shews they are of a Bube kind. The Eruption generally happens about 3rd day Inclusion from the beginning of any Complaint of Effects which on the 2^d Day, and these are always observed to be the most violent after the Eruption, the febrile symptoms are so greatly abated, that the Patient thinks himself pretty well; It is generally observed that when the Eruption is preceded by violent pains in Legs, and pains of the Back, that this precedes the Eruption. At the 4th & 5th day are passages them to be of a confluent kind also pain of the Visum, and particularly of the Head shew them to be of a Bube kind and in general the more confluent and violent the Small pox are to be the sooner they appear and commonly about the 2^d Day of illness. Now the most part

The Small Pox

part in the regular time the fever goes off when the Eruption
appears. It does continue it is a bad sign, but in the (Continued
the, the fever remains in same degree during the whole course
of the disease in them the symptoms are the same as in the or-
dinary kind but in a more mild way that is true the eruption
the same with the (continued) only the latter are much more frequent
& sometimes the Small pox Attacks with all the symptoms of a high
fever & sometimes it is mild (as the small pox often appears
on the face and sometimes on the face & on the face & on the face & on the face
these symptoms are the same as in the ordinary kind but in a more mild way
the symptoms of the Exanthematous sometimes also the
small pox Attacks with all the symptoms of a high fever
fever as rejection of spirits, slow pulse, great thirst, constant
trembling, agitation, and great prostration of strength with
Alternate Chills and heat, & these I mentioned before to attend
at the beginning of a slow venous fever, these marks their appear-
ance 4 or 5 days before the Eruption, and continue in a higher
or greater degree during the course of the disease. Sometimes
the Small pox Attacks with all the symptoms of a high Malig-
nant fever and the blood is highly putrid and infected. Which is in
the Continues kind. The blood has always more or less of the buffy
Coat. I frequently observe the Eruption, a sediment in the
the blood. Only great fear for the Small pox is said to retard
the Eruption as it is more or less a deprivation of the vital force or
weakness of the venous power it is always observed in that

Small Pox

168

those who have been ordered to the Cold bath that this ^{view} makes
the Eruption less or disappearing. and thus by the by points out
the necessity of Indulgence and warm fomentations which
Sowels do facilitate the Eruption. Sometimes the Small Pox
is attended all the symptoms of a Catarrhal fever with Cough
and Scurving and the Matter that is discharged is so thick as to
Exceed all the usual description of pus together with inflammation.
These are the most Common symptoms that attend the Eruption
of the Small Pox when it appears that they are affected with
Catarrh of the Lungs yet there is sometimes a kind of Seal as it were
between the other two, these are called Congluous which appear
like so many small wounds, they don't run together or into bladders
like the confluent kind but only they touch one another
with their bases. The 1st Appearance of these small Pox is redish
pustules as large as the head of a pin showing themselves here
and there upon the surface of the skin first upon the face then
on the Neck and Breasts and so on afterwards over the whole
Body as they grow fuller and plumper they influence the skin
of all the Body having each their own way more or less
than in the throat, which continue in same measure during
the whole course of the disease, and the Crasms move on the
gain in the throat at the time the disease is at its height
to the Venous Matter and Mixture of the pustules in the throat
so the gain will be accordingly. The Eruption and formerly said
appears about the 4th Day of the 1st Pox. and the course
proceeds the whole day. The 2nd kind of Small Pox is only in the

162. Small Pox

appear not only spread over the external surface of the dry
 skin but likewise inwards over the whole internal surface of the
 Intestinal Canal from the Mouth to the Nave, as is proved by
 a great number of cases which will be found after the course
 is gone and Dissections show it to be a thing in fact but besides
 of this The Stomach and all the small bowels (covered with the
 Intestines) The 2^d or 3^d day from the Eruption there is a flux of
 the pustules that begins at the head and afterwards begins to turn
 of the same kind with the 2^d or 3^d day about this time the face
 begins to swell and in the number of the pustules on the
 Eyes the natural colour is lost and the eyes become white
 then the nose begins to swell and the face falls
 the hand begins to swell and so on in proportion to the number
 of pustules as the heat falls the feet begin to swell, and so on
 the pustules on the face that were smooth and
 red turn more rough and white, which are the 1st sign
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 2^d or 3^d day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 4th or 5th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 6th or 7th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 8th or 9th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 10th or 11th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 12th or 13th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 14th or 15th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 16th or 17th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 18th or 19th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 20th or 21th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 22th or 23th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 24th or 25th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 26th or 27th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 28th or 29th day are the kind
 of suppuration. The pustules on the 30th or 31st day are the kind
 of suppuration.

Small Pox

163

fully matured about the 10th day the time that the small
pox came to maturity. both in the patient are equal and
this is the most dangerous but the danger never begins at
the time in the first out line, when the face falls & swells
the face is hot. at the pustules turn pale & very faint
symptoms appear and frequently every of the patient
is delirious and frequently goes to sleep at breathing
when the pustules are swelling fall suddenly the patient
is frequently out of about 10th day by a very common
the pustules of the face fall down all the face is generally
very small not like the aculei but rise up like so many
beamed up bladders smooth like on Eristopelas and about 10th
of day the pustules have an elevated face but the pustules
on the face are generally double and large often in the face
on any other part of the body. The price in grain poor
and generally with a salivation and in the 10th day with a
Larva is the last and so common in children
as the former in Men and Adults The Salivation at 10th
then but afterwards in the 11th day becomes thicker and bluish
and the pustules of the face fall down so as to no longer
show the face the salivation so it is known with it
Eristopelas and sometimes not till the 11th day after it. It
generally lasts about the 11th day which is always the most
dangerous when the discharge of the salivation is too
large and when the salivation is at that time rising in

164 Small Pox

and out then it Causes a swelling of the throat & the skin
 and shows the situation and goes away, but leaves a scar
 and returns again. It does not return again as it ought to
 do the patient dies miserably. The particular kind in the throat
 goes to what begins with the symptoms of a cold, the patient
 never fills with good matter, but always a kind of tender &
 tedious matter which requires a great degree of tenderness
 not to touch all the, bright burning parts, are very after them
 them next. The particular kind of small pox which begins
 with the symptoms of the virus is a violent fever very soon
 becomes black & very nervous and, as soon as the
 the eruption, and the skin is too, when the throat, pangs
 few and distinct. There is a particular kind mentioned by Dr. Sydenham
 which he calls the German Small pox, for he has a small pox
 in the Middle. Some call it the German, a kind of tedious matter.
 Sometimes when attended with all the symptoms of a cold, it
 goes, the small pox will be of the Crustaceous kind containing
 an extremely thick liquor when there is not a great deal
 the skin but subsides into the state of blood it becomes fatal
 (consequences are also seen distinctly of treating with the symptoms
 of a nervous fever. There is another sort of small pox which
 Dr. Meade mentions and he calls them the Carcinomatous
 kind which are hard and have no more and project beyond
 the skin without containing any matter. and this sort is gene-
 rally very dangerous and peculiar to the Western part of

When there are any small pox that appear in the Throat it is
a bad Symptom as they occasion a difficulty of Swallowing &
encourages Strangulation and indeed as they appear they are
leser times more dangerous than at many appearing on any
other part of the body, and for the most part they prove
fatal given this all the rest on the other parts of the body are
of a good kind sometimes a day or two after the 1st Eruption
a 2^d will appear and I have seen a 3^d this of them come out
but do not all separate at the same time, but most of them
have been seen at one time there are also some that
come out there is an Eruption sometimes happens along with the
small pox like the measles and Dr Harris mentions
that this small pox of which Queen Maria II was one of the
kind it indeed with an Eruption of the Measles or something
like them sometimes the small pox come out without any
fever and are attended with Lethargy & Anorexia difficult
of breathing and Dyspnoea which very often proves fatal
The next to be said of the Disease when at the height
or a Mactum, Immediately the night before the termination
the fever is raised to a very great height, and this in general
is in proportion to the number of Circumstances of the pustules
on the face and not on the rest of the Body
I have seen some cases recover when there was a great
number of pustules on the face but the there is a very great loss
on the rest of the body the patient very often recovers at the
same time there is fever in the face - in the decline of fever

166 Small Pox

fever which happens at the height of the disease the patient is generally carried off about the 10th or 11th day to the 14th the Pustules fall off it leaves a Scar behind it more or less depending to the to the violent nature of the pustules to the nature of the patient & the danger is done over, but in the Eruptive which never Suppurates I have seen this take its course without any seeming danger but the violent exudation has been kind as it always necessary which will cut them off in a few days & by those small ones. The small pox are frequently observed by Physicians in different parts of the Body the Cause of this is said to be the consequence of not being properly managed the (the danger) are gone but I think this is rather owing to the Exudation of the skin & not to the pox but we find the inoculated small pox as apt to leave those as the Natural and therefore do so when the nature of the disease of the disease has been carried off in the head brought and Appressed on they are generally carried off in the height by an Appropiation of it It is observed by H. W. in this History of 2 or 3 years old when the disease seems of a swelling of the Lids often grows gangrenous these are the most common Symptoms but at the same time there are other Symptoms which are not the consequence of the disease but produced from some error in the treatment as from too hot Regimen or being exposed to the Cold I am sure very many from too hot Regimen I believe besides the Symptoms that were in it were peculiar to the small pox there are others that belong

Small Pox

before equally to every different period of them arising from
either in the non-natural there are peculiar to the small pox
only they are anachronous among the symptoms of the kind since
Balaemia blood, urine and indeed all excrements from diff-
erent parts of the body suppression of these in libris is a symptom
incommensurately at any period of the disease, but more particularly
at the height of the disease many women have been known about
the time of taking the small pox exhibit at the regular period as
if they were this is no inconvenience but rather disadvantageous as
otherwise women are subject to obstructions. The distress in
the small pox is not confined to any stage of it, in general it goes
off with the eruption comes out, after it being often acute ranges
the eruption over, yet continues a day or two after the eruption
and yet notwithstanding the patient may be vigorous,
bloody in general it is like a sign when it continues after
eruption comes out as there it depends upon some morbid
inflammation of the Brain, as appears from Depiction of
Facies which is at that time. There are several effects
which the small pox have upon the Constitution for good and
evil I shall mention the good effects which they have a
mong the good effects may be reckoned the good influence
they have in clearing off the glandular Substances especially
of the secreted kind which they generally remove
Effectually they have also a good effect in removing from the
Eyes and Ears all the running that is common to

Small Pox

St
119

behind them Abscesses and Joint Effusions which sometimes
have continued above 12 Weeks after the Small pox were
gone at the same time. They are only temporary & off in
time and are very well of themselves. *St 119*

Favourable Prognostic

In general the Distinct are more favourable and others
will let us see that the Confused nevertheless is sometimes
favourable that even the Distinct kind grows mist
Dr Pringle mentions a very unfavourable kind of
it with reason. *St 119* (Barbadoes in the distance of
and where with difficulty the life was saved. *St 119*
the paralysis of the limbs which led to
afterwards. Then the robustness of a good small pox
it is generally from the profuse breathing and the
internal heat particularly in the Large Pox
and the abundant effusions and this is the reason
patients are sometimes so suddenly cured of good
poor with out seeming to have been ^{probably} cured
from a resolution of some of them in the Abscesses
of the Brain. Pus & parts of blood there are often
that does not Express it is common in the Distinct
kind a Deafness in Children and a lameness in
Adults are favourable signs but particularly favourable
in the Confused kind of Small pox that says the

172 Small Pox

that was discharged from the Throat. The most favorable
Appearance of the pusule is a whitish swelling of the
with a red. It is said that in general the younger the subject
is the more chance of a favorable event in that kind of
teething.

Of the Symptoms of the Small Pox
Among the most favorable Symptoms are Puberulæ
abundant in the pustules and a great number of them
on the face. I sometimes believe that altho there be an
abundance on the rest of the Body, it is not a favorable
proof in those who have a great number on the face.
most unfavorable signs are Petechie and Hemorrhages
which are generally the consequences of a suppurated
of the blood. Before the eruption, some have
low they have excessive thirst, as if they were
part of the Body which are generally unfavorable
premonitions and show them to be of the Effluvia
a heavy quick Dry skin is also unfavorable. Some hold
the belly loose is bad and shows a permanent urinary
bagging in the bladder also a constant Strangury shows
both bad. Some say it is generally a bad sign if
soon taken in pusules and very difficult to have actual
speech in the mouth. It is generally dangerous and all
the small pox which contain a thin Liqueur is better.

Small Pox

H
173

Matter are of good kind, very pale tinged Urine happening suddenly is a bad sign, and passages of Urine with Chills or Colds (as it is called) if attended with great shivering are indication of the Critical Crisis, but the worst of face fall sign is when the face falls not properly as it ought to do on the 8th day or if it falls in a disordered manner the pores are not fully dissipated, that the face falls & the face falls and the feet, & the face falls, in some cases the face falls and the feet, & the face falls, in some cases the face falls. When these regularly succeed or not, it is not on the Continent when the face falls is not succeeded by the face falling and then the face falls and is not succeeded by the swelling of the feet there are many signs that I have seen it two or three days before the small pox appears. There appears to be the swelling of the face and it was not succeeded by that of the feet or that of the face by that of the hands, yet at other times I have seen the swelling of the face fall just as the patient was improving but this by no means a common sign. The small pox does not come or till the 14th day. This is a dangerous sign when there is a brown black or white on the tongue as that is generally found to go to the lungs & the lungs are infected and it is a very bad sign. Lowering and stops the secretion of them and of consequence

174 Small Pox

Consequence the great Salivation peculiarly necessary in the Pox. Rages happening at the height of the Pox is generally a very unfavourable symptom. Women with it, taking the small pox is a bad sign as they seldom fail to have abortion and of course the patient seldom recovers. Swelling of the belly when attended with great extreme distention and pain is a bad sign and very fatal. Frequent grinding of the teeth is bad as it shows the violent inflammation of the Muscles. The irritation arises sometimes from a disorder of the head, sometimes from a disorder of the mouth and sometimes from the latter the latter is not much to be feared, in children as they are furnished with them, when in perfect health. But if it proceeds from the last of the causes, it ought to be particularly attentive to assist in removing a violent inflammation.

(All this I now come now to speak of the Small pox with respect to the Stoppage of the Blood of this disease in question be given at it. It is a disease essentially contagious and I am very sure not can be taken it from a constitution of the Uter, or from some latent principle of the Blood brought into the blood with us from some virus in the Menstrual blood as has often been advanced. But there seems to be no such virus in the Menstrual blood for if that was so it would be common to all nations

machine from the first ages of the world, but we are sure
 that the small pox never made its appearance till the
 16th Century, and was brought into Europe by the Russians
 and the Indians of America, which I have said is
 obvious. The little Contagious, small pox in the Indians
 are generally of the worst kind, and as Winter advances they
 become more thick. The General Sort is a low state one
 and mild, I have noticular notice be given of the time
 of the pro-¹gress in the place they will bear the most
 for the nature of that disease, For instance if a patient
 be a violent fever to the death, The small pox and
 thus with many of the particular symptoms that have
 and so on with any other Gen-¹eral Disease These Circumstances
 ought to be particularly attended to in the time of the small pox
 as we are oblig'd to have particular regard to the Cure of the
 disease that attend them. You will find some more about the
 Variations in the way of the small pox and Sydenham
 when the patient is of a sthenic habit and has an in-
 tensive distress in his face, he will be more apt to be
 of the Contagious kind. For the same reason, Physicians
 have them in a higher degree than Adults, great care
 and fear for the small pox when the constitution is running
 out have very bad effects as it weakens the nervous system,
 and increases the secretion of a humor which has
 small pox the vice generally has been and is not un-
 common.

the Small Pox

unless the Virus contained in the wound will live on the
Weather is latter Materials. While the Virus is in the wound
the Child cannot then in this manner will ever after be free
from them. and this may be the reason that some people seem
never to have the Small Pox nor will they receive Infection
because they very probably have had the Small Pox in the Womb.
and we have one instance of a Child born with evident
marks that he had the Small Pox in the Womb and yet the
disease was not the least of consequence in his life. Dr

Gregory made many more excellent remarks on the Small
Pox but time will not permit me to take them down at
Large

Instructions of Cure

{ As this is a disease
(common to all, as I mentioned, it being shut out of the door
from sometimes in their life. That it will also be
naturally to be and cannot, to destroy or counteract the
Specific Cause of the disease, because if a person has the dis-
ease once he never has it again. This shows there must
be some specific Cause in the Constitution. Or if it is evident
from this that Contagion alone is not able to produce the
disease or else would that has it once would be subject to
it again. I do not rest on the Specific Cause or
Counteract it there would be to make them
trouble and easy as possible, upon this then comes the
question circulation. Have have grown over some

Small Boy

117

[illegible]

Small Pox

The course of the disease it may happen to have behind it
 and likewise in the face we should have regard to the particular
 species of fever that attend these small Pox inflammatory putrid
 malignant or even typhoid fever in the words of a late
 author "It is not at all from the small Pox themselves &
 the small Pox in and attend the small Pox is generally
 of the inflammatory sort at the same time it is sometimes
 attended with all the symptoms of the New Venereal or venereal
 Pox and venereal Pox besides the symptoms of the small Pox
 now it is true they are almost always attended with a fever
 the fever is not at all more violent at the time the
 small Pox is attended with it than at any other time
 so it is true to them I observe as I have said before, that
 the small Pox are generally to be looked upon as a disease
 attended with a fever of the typhoid nature if then it is upon this
 account that it is necessary in the treatment when the
 febrile symptoms run so high at the same time when the
 patient is young and the febrile symptoms run not very
 high the Pox may be very well let alone, and made
 to run its course. The sicker the patient is so much the worse
 does he war allowing in any degree. Especially the small Pox
 sometimes in the disease we are to be cured by one
 remedy or more, what we are to do is to keep the patient
 quiet and easy at the same time, therefore it is very much in this
 as well as in all other fevers to be in the worst, and proceed no
 thing so soon relieved as usually when it happens from a fever

A Small Pox

179

fear of the disease, that which I let you believe nothing
of the Eruption more. This is not often the case with disease
the can always bear V.S. & bleed very old. The quantity
of blood taken as it must be just according to the
particular symptoms and circumstances of the case.
No exact quantity can be determined but in case of hemorrhage
the least blood is that it will be the best if
it can be done. I am very liberal at it but after 3 or 4 oz
has been taken away the blood comes away in a
few days the pulse rises then we may be sure that the
pulse was a counter to our cure. It is not for this that
I have said is not doing to the same cause here as that
in the slow nervous case in which it succeeds from a
breakings of the fibres & here as in the contrary in this
it proceeds from a poor source (circulation) and a force
quency nothing can give so moderate relief as taking
away a little more, if a sufficient vein can be found in
the feet, it is better to bleed from them than from the Arm
as this leaves the vessels much to draw down flow from
the head & the arms are also consequence to draw a good
flow of blood to the extremities which is a great service.
It is of great importance to take actuals (the warm motion in
the feet & the hands or the lower part of the body) as it should be
too profusely. I have certainly seen the patient bleed under the
I have very much just from this blood & it is a great service.

180

Small Pox

It is at the first and suggested to let it run away therefore too much by far has been taken. Blandin is notably Malignant in the high may but also considerable before the eruption, as he has been described as a most virulent disease. It is known that the Small Pox will be buried under the skin and make no appearance for 2 or 3 days together and appears something like a Scab in this the V.P. as a small quantity is of the utmost service to forward the eruption as it is generally not a cure by the patients' fear and great oppression of spirits, in this case the heating these are and Potions that are given are very improper and will rather make them worse for every evident reason, whereas on the contrary a good free diet and allowing to 4 or 5 days has excellent effects and makes the eruption break out very much in an hour after the Purcation as it greatly relieves and takes off the tension of the skin and separates the quantity of blood and consequently promotes a free regular circulation to the Capillary Vessels of the Skin and therefore it is to be performed at any period of the disease if particular symptoms require it especially when the heart and Lungs are affected with some inflammation, when this happens it is generally about the height of the disease then V.S. may be repeated as often as necessary, as this are very common symptoms in this disease, the time taken away has General Stiffness, Inflammation, Cold and degenerated a little proportion.

Small Pox

181

its properties off that sum than the natural one has rise
in a more acute or the setting of the virus & I suppose
that I suppose after the Small pox has been set in the
body this is a more acute than the natural one is the
setting but for my part I see no need to bleed after a more
or less of the virus is now in the blood.

Scrits? I mentioned to you formerly that a great
number of cases have been which should seem to excite
Emetics. The propriety of giving a vomit in the beginning is
very evident in the treatment. not only so that the stomach and
consequently take off the poison if it proceeds from a
that but also when it does not appear in it it vomit merely by
acting upon the nerves will take it off for that reason that
often happens in some does not proceed from any fault of
the stomach but from a more abstracted ^{them} vomits are naturally
necessary for taking off the poison but they also greatly
forward the eruption of the pustules but this is not necessary
to remove it. the vomits may be repeated any time of the
disease when it is acute, but a particularly in the night
for at this time the patient is most weak and the matter
is thick and green often so thick and glutinous that it cannot be
put up in the stomach or swallowed but with the
most difficulty and endangers the regulation almost
every minute and it be immediately discharged by proper
gargles

182 Small Pox

more Angles and sometimes nothing will do but a gentle vomit
 there is also a remarkable degree of viscid Mucous that grows
 in the Stomach in the small pox in this Case a gentle Purgative
 is necessary When I say this, I do not mean such a gentle Purgative
 as does not operate but it must be given in such a quantity, and
 strength as to operate properly and thus by another and observe
 here that when the Stomach is loaded with the Mucous it
 will take more than an usual Dose for such a violent action
 the Mucous can not get it down the immediate relief upon the
 Coats of the Stomach, and it is necessary to keep the bowels open
 gently, the Doctor I met will answer his better than
 an usual Purgative, as it not only gently opens but increases a
 Deal as his own words is gentle on Stomach and other parts
 and repeats at proper intervals till it produces effect I
 the City of all quells here is also good Medicine it is a good
 decoction of Rye as a Universal of a gentle kind, but it is a good
 Purgative and is provided for in other of our drugs, Purgative
 powder is useful and this is the time which are now the common
 about the last stage of the Disease, and at the last time of the
 utmost consequence to a good deal, some have a violent
 ions fear of giving Purgative to Children, but in Cases this
 may be given with greater safety to them than to Adults
 We see that Children cause less Strain in them than in
 grown persons, and the operation of the Purgative is not
 shock them so much Either

Small Pox

183

Mistaken Gentle Lavations are very necessary in the beginning of the Small Pox, but in the latter part of the Eruption it is better to let them alone at the time before the eruption is passing and the eruption but is over. During the course of the disease it is wisdom to keep on a Green belly. Hence there is a general decision to permit lavations at one time, and the truth of reasoning is this. They imagine they serve to retard the Eruption, which they absolutely desire to be kept out so the worst of all attacks on Green belly almost upon any circumstances. But it is not so. A cooling Lavation maintains the Eruption and maturation of the Small Pox. It is necessary of very bad consequences. It is necessary to however to have a stool every 24 hours and the more than want the Small Pox and the more they require it this more the more best to let pass but about this time that the Small Pox come to their height which is always the most dangerous and a gentle Lavation or a Muc that gently operates downward and upward is the only thing that has effect sufficiently to solve the patient at this time too when the fever is high, and very high. It is a great service and so this is not so of itself, but along with it a gentle Lavation to stimulate at late on fails. When the fever falls suddenly and is not cured.

Small Pox

185

various matter which was not discharged by the skin. I mentioned before that there are great quantities of pus in the spread over the internal canal & but certainly goes to be by all means a discharge or excretion & is no preventive of the very worst consequence, if a person to remain any considerable time, by nature or such a degree of ill humors and putrefaction, as to do mischief. The evacuation of this is absolutely necessary which will soon be seen in form of scaling scabs &c.

There is a Callosities given to Children by Mammae in the uncertain in the operation and more over you will find when taken away by itself upon the face, stomach and bowels. This is the first indication I am not at all fond of it because when taken off it is a sore stomach for besides that it is much more certain in its operation it is also productive of very bad effects, the most harmful purgatives than be given at all and all the drastic purges are very improper till the fever is much abated and some strong purges may be given with advantage. If the evacuations prove too severe it may be easily and safely restrained by Opium.

I let one of the army, the Regiment that was sent to the Sudan during time, was the sole and was the first that introduced the small pox in this country.

Disease as well as in the other Fevers: even when
 once there was a great dispute between him and Dr.
 Mead as to the use adapted, the first the other the Cool,
 in the Small pox Dr Sydenham took the Calorific
 and his practice is generally followed. What is
 mostly advised, and indeed the best, yet the heat is
 most always kept up, for however much the Physician
 may order the order, the patient to be kept Cool, he
 cannot do it done on account of the prejudice of the
 vulgar against, the drink I think the best but is most
 grateful to the stomach, all infusions
 of herbs are disagreeable and also (as I said) they
 ought never to be prescribed as they transmute the
 Stomach which in this disease ought by ^{particular} all means
 to be subdued as there is generally too much heat
 naturally cooling deluding, I have often seen it to be drunk
 as pleasure but only in consequence of the disease
 being too long continued. At times is that it brings
 on a Diarrhoea, The favourable drink of Sydenham
 was small beer with a little white both in this
 and any other fever. But now it is entirely in vogue
 without any sufficient reason for it is certain that
 if the patient is in a custom to drink beer
 when in health, giving him it at the time of the
 Disease it will make one of the most grateful

Small Pox

157

are its full and efficacious Cordial, that can be if
 it be sufficiently Small and well prepared I never
 saw since had consequences from it except once
 taken it too large to be brought, so not more here
 to prescribe, as a Common Drink very far from it
 only to those who have been disordered by it, when
 in health and when they long for it, then give not too
 much of it. But that I have been mistaken
 to it will not long for it. Dr Sydenham mentions
 Small Pox recommended with Ease Victoria in the
 1st Edition of his Works, only as Cordials in Cases
 in the 2^d Edition of it with a little more Freedom
 are always recommended more and more liberally
 in every latter Edition till at last he allows it at
 present Dr Mead has shown him unjustly with
 having said that he had almost relinquished his
 Regimen and the use of Sugar before his Death
 in the Country he recommended it to many others
 to us are much it is my Opinion that Small Pox
 is one of the most excellent Cordials that can be given
 unless given in too large a quantity at a time
 This remarkable Pox is particularly proper in those
 kind of Small Pox which are a true & not Symp-
 tom of the Malignant form or of the Malignant

[illegible]

Small Pox

... the ... of the ... at ... of the ...
 ... the ... some of ... under the ... to ...
 ... the ... and this was ...
 ... and quite weak, I think ...
 ... the ... in the ...
 ... the year ...
 ... not be ... of ...
 ... it is Therefore necessary in Warm ...
 ... as much as possible to the ...
 ... during the whole course of the disease and ...
 ... of high ...
 ... as those of ...
 ... were ...
 ... the ...

Cordials & Diaphoretics

With respect to Cordials ...
 ... that are given with a View to ...
 ... to Retard it than promote it ...
 ... which ought by all Means ...
 ...
 ... that gave the ...
 ... the Small Pox and he carries them to a very great ...

Small Pox

and in every patient that was saved after undergoing a course
 of these might justly enough be said to be saved.
 Indeed sometimes in the declining Coma the patient is very low and deprived of fear of the Pox
 and they are attended with the symptoms of the disease
 even in this case wine is by much the best and safest Cordial
 that can be given. There are likewise used by Dr. Mead what
 are now called some cases of the Pox. But you
 are still to attend equal parts and this he gives 3℥ four times
 a day to an adult giving the quantity according to the
 age of the patient but as to the other Cordials that
 it would be as useless for me to mention the different Cordials that
 are used the most is orange Cinamon Contrayerva &c.
 Withstander &c. These have been used in all the
 different parts of the disease especially in the later stages
 and indeed with the slow nervous Quorid this case here is worth of
 them all together. There is another very useful Cordial
 at least in the Pox that is given. It is made of
 ʒi Myrrh, as far as I should be with the Pox in the Pox
 it seems to be very bitter and is not so much an efficacious
 Cordial. There has been instances of prodigious quantities of
 it drunk in the Quotidian fever without any ill effects.
 An English Officer in Ireland who with a number of other
 army, particularly he drank 7 bottles of Heart without any
 ill effect. I think he was not the first who did so. But
 you must be careful in the use of the Cordials that are given in

Small Pox 193

Stomach is lined with viscous and fermenting crust which serves to prevent spiritous liquors from taking effect and indeed seems to be insensible to all fermented liquors so that a person affected this way can be no more affected with any of any spiritous fermented liquors in perfect health. I don't mention this instance as an example to be followed but only to show that some may be insensible with spirits and safety.

Warm Fermentation

There is no medicine so effectually forward the eruption as heat and fermentation and is greatly recommended and approved for curing a Delirium and Disorder of the head it draws down a great quantity of force to the extremities and consequently prevents them from coming on the face which is always a dangerous stage of the disease in Malignant Small Pox the Emulsion is used also to bathe the patient in over the bath so that at the same time cold and wet were bathed when the disease was continued for an hour or more frequently in consequence of Phlegm in the skin the Emulsion is used to bathe the chest and arms if the patient be got into it it helps greatly to take off the tension and consequently take off the eruption and is also used with much consequence to bathe the face when it is too warm. It should not be used with too much abundance the præputium is thought to be a good ointment (the ointment has been used to the face with Bathe the face when it is too dry) more dry than natural,

Which causes a tickling Cough and much sneezing
 and coughs and a redness in the Mouth and Throat
 all which are not necessary by nature. The one which is
 the least very dangerous. The other which is
 called the Venereal and Epileptic. The latter they
 can do no harm, but some of Opinion putting the patient
 into the Semecupium would have much more effect than
 Blisters for this. It will last sometimes 24 hours before
 it then & soon upon the Semecupium as a main
 remedy for removing them than Blisters, at the same time
 Blisters may be applied safely enough, tho not so effectual as
 the other. It is a common thing to apply Blisters to the Throat
 the Crisid. When there is an eruption of Pustules to
 destroy them a general inflammation of the Lungs is
 more dangerous than a local one. But I think it would
 be a great deal better to apply them to the Extremities than
 to the parts affected for putting them on this way not
 causes the topical inflammation but serves a better purpose
 of removing the swelling of the Extremities which is so ne-
 cessary for the Substantia. It is indeed this is the only
 way to remove the inflammation of them, & it is more
 applicable if there is the matter in, that there is a great
 advantage from them being the most dissolving agents that
 advantage arising from this method is that they are more
 easily drawn for the same reason that Blisters are
 to draw a flux of blood to the Extremities. Sinapism is made

In a virus made of Mustard and Linseed-oil may be applied to the throat with very great propriety. This is another Circumstance to be removed by Blisters, and that is an Abscess of Small Pox in the form of Puscles in the Throat behind the Tongue in the Neck and behind the Ears are of the utmost Service in removing them We come now to speak of the Use of Opials in the Small Pox

Opials There have been certainly very great Abuses in the prescription of Opials in the Small Pox, they were used very liberally by Dr. Astruc, and perhaps in many Cases since are the most Usefull remedies that can be given in this Disease, but at the same time are so much abused by them in all kind of bad Cases, and in most, in general, they are contraindicated in the Eruptive Stage as they increase the Obstruction and therefore it is necessary if there is any there is only one Case where they can be Serviceable, which is when great Fear and terror for the Small Pox prevent the Eruption. It was Dr. Astruc's Case as he has said, or after the Eruption was come out to give an Opial. Dr. Astruc had a young Girl at eight and 30 in the morning of 24th August: as the quantity of Opial to the patients Age I think Opials are particularly proper when there is a Continual Picking that keeps the Patient on all Ways restless and finally and Exacerbating the only bad effects they have is that they stop a good Nature the Continence of which is of the greatest

Small Pox

197

is an ill consequence, therefore it is better to let the
 disease run its course, than to stop it, but if we are obliged
 to check the last, for it is ^{surely} better to check this disease
 with the least loss of time, in the least degree, for the worst we
 can have than stopping the disease because we shall
 have this again, till we have it by a new virus.
 Gifford's eye. This at first is a very dangerous operation
 to give them but in small doses at a time and not in such
 great quantities as to produce a stupor or else you increase
 the disease, but then may be given in moderate as often as
 necessary in the first stage of the disease. There is that
 time of day when it is a great danger to give
 matter upon the faces in which I have seen a
 number of children who have been given in such a large
 quantity that he gave them when there was a delirium
 one day that instead of increasing the delirium it took it
 off, and that the effects of the matter are not to stop the saliv
 ation on the contrary they have been found to bring it
 back when it was at its height. It is true indeed when the
 delirium proceeds entirely from restlessness pain & anxiety
 then these do really moderate any thing that will take
 off the pain will take off the delirium. Therefore in such
 Opium does the former of these it will likewise take off the
 delirium but not so far as if it depend on a general Inflamma
 tion then most there do mischief, it is the same thing with

198 Small Pox

with respect to the solution of the Menses of the Puer
 to a Spasmodic Structure then operates by taking off that which
 brings again the circulation and it is the same in regard
 to the Menstrues when they are obstructed, when the Cause is
 a Spasm and it is the same thing with respect to the secretion
 of the Skin by taking off the Spasm here then act as Diuretics.
 In this way then and upon these grounds the Causes may give
 times when in the Small Pox and the effect of Opium in
 promoting a secretion is by taking off the Spasm and
 then the vessels of any of the secretions do not remain as a
 Spasm then Diuretics can do no harm and are not
 useful these be the Causes of the Stoppages no a male Strain
 be given, they are only to be given when indicated by the
 Malice of the Colicoma Intermittens, as Constipation
 rest of sleep continual Giddiness or Lowness of mind
 otherwise the constant effort will be to kill the mind and delirium
 and in short increases all the other symptoms one of
 the best forces loss of Beauty is. I will sometimes
 Observe: not only with the above the most
 In this Case Symp of Swell is the best Medicine and
 Opium are always the best. That Swell is
 along with those but a small dose here
 is a difficulty of breathing for the Swell are known
 to be very powerful expectorants there is a great
 deal of judgement require in this operation of Swell
 and

Small Pox 199

Op. also in the Small pox there are a great many Cir-
cumstances laid down by Dr. Sydenham but more
by Dr. Fothergill in the Medical & Chirurgical Commentaries
The one chiefly as regards the treatment of the Small pox
I think is to be noted that and he gives for giving
them in the Small pox were but must be determined when
necessary by the Circumstances of the case in which
a particular case may require them as I have said
And the other is to show his opinion
in giving properly the Opales

Gargles } It is necessary always in this dis-
ease to gargle the throat and Mouth, frequently for
the Sore throat especially towards the height of the disease
as it becomes so sore and rough that the patient can
Neither Swallow nor speak and I would it so that it
greatly endangers the circulation and is very dangerous
The patient should be kept in the bed and the Gargles
in that Case is water mixed with a little Sugar
or a decoction of white Mustard seed with a little
oil of sweet Almonds if the patient himself is not able to gargle
his mouth the Gargles should be injected into
his mouth, and more with a Syringe into the Mouth
should be kept as open as possible for the same
reason that I mention Gargles and a proper so are
the streams of water or the Bulneum Caput which
is one of the best for the patient's use in several cases

Small Pox

since it is so difficult to make a cure, to secure the
success, it is best to give the small Pox. This has
been done with the intention of that disagreeable habit
in the mouth and caused with it more or less full of small
Poxes to the water.

Allied by I mentioned to you before when
speaking of the Regimen that Acid were extremely pro-
per in this disease. I don't know if the mineral has
any advantage over the Vegetable Acid. The Mineral
is indeed most commonly used, & I imagine the Acids
are well so much more agreeable and palatable to the
patient. The Mineral Acid is more often astringent
when any thing that can be water, it is, and it is thus
to have their Common Dose. It is said the Acids may
at once very conveniently be mixed with any simple water
and given in form of a Symp. It has been found that a
liberal use of these Acids has had a Salivation but
in place of that has procured a Discharge which goes
the liberal use of Acid particularly Citric is par-
ticularly necessary in the Pharyngeal small Pox
when attended with Sore throat and hoarseness
they are found to be particularly serviceable. The Citric
and the small Pox and lymphatic kind is not required
this Acid it does not so well with them but in whole
the Vegetable Acid is given more better with the mineral
and

Small Poys

201

Case when the Situation is very tough as I encountered before they are more expensive & prolonged than the General. It is mentioned by Dr Martin Schreyer that there was a great Devotee for the hot regimen and for the name healing Theriaca Mithra or the small pox extract. Dr Sydenham gave us the cool regimen before his death, but this is by no means true for Dr Sydenham continued to use the Cool regimen, more and more till his death.

PERMANENT BEAK? The great office of the Beak is expressed in its bringing others to discharge a formidable Matter which before was only a thin watery ischaemic Matter and also powerfully assist in closing a Gangrene Mortification &c. &c. very readily. Let physicians to give the Beak in that last situation as well as in a malignant Situation as Pectus and Pueri &c. &c. Dr Wierse on the liberal use of the Beak in the malignant small pox he gave it with remarkable success in the Pectus &c. &c. when there was too little in the skin almost a matter of course when the small pox of a watery (crystalline kind) it is proper to give the Beak since the condition is present, and in as it becomes so the skin will be as it was before. When they come back to the skin it is by the way of Glysters which I cannot sufficiently with a phrase.

Mall. Pox

becomes its effects as effectually as when taken into the
 Stomach only as it enters the system by the skin a greater
 quantity of the virus is introduced and the progress of the
 Pox is strongly accelerated with respect to the duration
 of the disease. — using the Pock plant for a
 Pox is another dysentery which often comes on the second week
 after the eruption in different parts of the body particularly in
 the genital places which tend to be a source of discom-
 fort of increasing mismanagement. In the Crystalline Line of
 Small pox pustules never fully properly the Pox is given.
 Whether they appear or not, and in general when as you
 do not feel the Pox for 10 or 12 days the Pox is extremely neces-
 sary and does much service. Makes the pock fall and
 diminishes the inflammation of them in the throat after
 the Eruption of it, and its common use changes the matter
 of the Pox to a whitest yellow which at all others the
 best virus most natural. However, it is not the same as
 in bringing on a most formidable pox in wound an Ulcer.
 The Pox is likewise extremely necessary to be thrown in
 when in a very rising stage of the Secondary Pox.
 Besides all the above uses the Pox has it is one
 of the most necessary for a doctor that one in use.
 There is in practice sometimes by the use of Pock of
 curing the Pustules when rise in the same manner as it
 does other Abscesses there are various intentions that the matter

Small Pox

203

in these kinds of Cases are indeed some Cases where it may be necessary us when the skin is filled with a very thin and very Corrosive Matter the Evacuation of it may be of great Service, off the skin. It is from the King of the skin, who presents a stratification of it, and sometimes brought out to the surface to begin, and to stop, and is Absorption of the Matter into the blood and of consequence the Secondary fever. So that does around the fever it is of the utmost Service, as this fever is not at all generally easy of the patient, and the Matter is to take off the tension of the skin, and consequently makes a more free circulation of the blood to the surface which is extremely necessary. There are other Cases too to be the opening of the pustules may be necessary viz. when the Pustules are thick and do not be discharged very thus for fear then it is apt to Corrode the Mucous, and to disfigure the face making opening in this Case in different places to evacuate the Pus. The Method of it is certainly very proper. The Practice I have not Experience of myself, in the Mouth, is from the Experience of others, and indeed, think it a very enough that the skin is already is of much effect in preventing the Secondary fever which I shall before was in the most dangerous time. The instrument for doing this is a sort of sharp, sharp, they give no pain nor discomfort, after they are opened it is necessary to moisten the Matter of and wash the parts with ~~using~~ sponge soaked in warm water, and should be repeated 2 or 3 times a day because you will find that not many hours after the pustules are emptied and removed.

204 Small Pox

since it quite faded they soon fall again. There is an Objection to this practice viz. that a severe Scabrous follows them when left to nature, but that it is quite unnecessary on the face, but I imagine if the Patient is not Confined, that the Air has free Access to it there will be no bad consequence from it.

Particular Symptoms &c

I shall now mention some particular Symptoms that are inherent to or attend the Small Pox, one of the symptoms is a Suppression of Urine very frequently happens in the Children & one Owing to there being too much kept in but then from any other thing also add to this that if the like is a case of Sweats in this case it is necessary to take the patient out of bed and some times you will find that nothing will do, but raising the patient upon his knees or if this does not take him out of bed and giving him a turn once or twice round the room will have the desired effect, the only Remedy that can be applied here is a small blister to which add a small portion of Sulphuric acid or a small quantity of Turpentine or place in the fork of an egg which is the most powerful medicine we have when there is a swelling of the Urinary the only thing is Wine when the patient desires it. It produces a most excellent Colic in all these low cases. Blisters and Opuscles too in this case may be of service if a Delirium or Coma which often comes on in this case if it appears to be

Small Pox

205

to be. Coming to an Termination of the Pox is the best
remedy of bleeding. General bleeding is by far the best
when heathes will not let there which is often the case. The
Small Pox. Cupping and Scarification is proper to be Applied
to the temples and incisions. In this case the good Effects
From the Spontaneous It a more help from the nose. But what
is best for taking off this, is by taking him out of bed with foot
free air, and giving him plenty of drink provided you dont
give too large a quantity at a time which is not to be done. A
Violent It a has and this is the only bad effects that results
From it. In this case it is not to be taken off. It is not to be
to the feet to ward the height of the Disease are particularly
necessary. Some times the Small Pox will leave behind them
a severe hectic fever which is best removed by bleeding
in small quantities at a time and repeating it often as Glyster
Hud day or so. A cold Pox and violent It a Saliva from
right place are back with Bluback in such a quantity as
to keep the belly open. Slip. Vit. ich. Ye. Moderate Exercise
but Essentialy riding. Hot Baths to be taken at a warm
Climate particularly by bathing shall have the greatest effect
Violent It a more help that sometimes happen in this Pox
are best (Purged by Slip. Vit. ich. Ye. The Black and Oracles is
they are Come to it's full state of the Pox. What ever it is
Constituted its texture must be changed. For then we
know none better for the purpose than the Black or Slip. Vit. ich. Ye.

2^d Small Pox

as at present I am not in a way to do more than
the 1st is had since it is not yet so common as it
was some years ago. This way may seem to do good but in general
in all other cases Liniments to the chest or a fomentum with
warm Water will do much more to cure it. I will not say
it is a very good thing in this particular sometimes to accompany
a Linimentation at other times to improve the matter for
Liniments but surely to use fomenting is better than Liniments
repeated. F F F F F F F

PREPARATION. Some people speak of the use of
the Pock for the attack of the Small pox. It is not. I say on this
applies both to the Faculties & natural Small pox when the
Small pox are Epidemic in a Country we should prepare the body
to make them as little and favourable as possible. Bleeding
as a preparation of the Small pox is not true but very little
Service except there is an Inflammation of the Throat but otherwise
we have no effect in taking off the Malignity or quantity of
the Small pox neither can make them to turn out of the better or worst
kind except taking off the Phlogiston which will make
them more or less mild. It is generally agreed however that
gentle purgatives given before helps to make them more mild.
The Malignity that there is here is not of the pox as such
for the Small pox was a composition of the virus & Malignity
given in Small cases, but was found in the body and on this
(case) cannot be repeated on. It is very much of a nature to be
pure

Small Pox

207

prepare the body with Small Pox of Cerebral origin
it is not according to the cooling (Attacher) this is fully much
the more before the inoculation especially in North America
then practice was to give Mercury combined with Antimony
in preparations as the Sulph. Muric. Antimony to go with
Cerebral action in such Small Pox as not to affect the
mouth. — I say before he used this practice he lost
one of 100 but after he used it he only lost one in 100
and then he heard that the cooling practice was
in vogue and he was obliged to give up the
practice from that time he was a great sufferer
this I think is not necessary and if he would have
tried to make the Small Pox a cerebral one he
the best thing at this time both for good and bad
in regard to the Small Pox in the Medical History
which it was known that a child was born with
repeated swelling and pricking the skin of his face
fluent and had a kind as those who had been taken in none
of at all. else they had been prepared by a course of
Mercurials & the use of mineral and issues. I think
some preparations necessary for the attack of the Small Pox
(and in fact it is proved in North America that some of
the Mercurial preparations have good effects, but at the
same time, I think it not trying to find out
rules for them are no general Rules in Small Pox
and the practice of giving to be used in the
(in the)

205

Small Pox

consideration of the patient for certain Children who have
never been under a Small Pox or Venereal Eruptions (as
these have rightly brought up cases as I observed the
same constitution as those of strong habit of sthenic
Constitution and there is a large class of health in the
of these there is no case of effluvia as I said and
in children their strength is much weaker and
a health more as it is known those of a healthy
of health and vigorous Constitution will want to take
the Small pox, But I have seen the Small pox very severe
to these strong and healthy Children who have been
brought under so much by great evacuations when at the
same time I have seen Children of weak and Sarc System,
escape this very well and had them of a mild manner
in these strong and healthy Children before who were great-
ly weakened by great evacuations the blood drawn from them
was in a healthy state and upon the eruptive force appearing
nature sunk. The Case and such they were dangerous
in order to support the patient and keep him in life. Yet
I would that Mercurial evacuations may be used
Necessary but in other Cases the Small pox has a ^{much} better
then them Small Pox was in great esteem as a medicine
South America as a preparation I believe Antiseptic
to the Antiphlogistic method more and yet I think
we have no other left than one of the Antiseptic and
this way is very good and quick for. Bathing the patient

Inoculation

209

might be a very good effect in making a revolution of the blood
in the system and break always the most dangerous
fever and causes a third of them to the longer Extremity
it is observed when it is used too soon
at all this way but rather preventive of bad consequences
The Antiphlogistic method of removing the pox
has been carried to a very great height in India and
is now in something rather particular and extraordinary
in the practice which has been found to answer all
the proper method of preparing and as they have also
been very successful with. I think proper to mention
it to you which I shall do at next meeting



Inoculation

Inoculation was a practice as far as we know in
Circassia & Georgia. But we do it with a view to
preserve lives, but the safety of their women; It was
introduced into England by Lady Mary C. Montagu
and to the honor of English Physicians has been spread
in England and the West India Islands in the
Caribbean which has been the cause of preserving many
I mentioned already the proper preparations, both smallpox

210 Inoculation

I don't see in the natural way of the inoculation matter
 to the inoculator I don't see. But as it has been practiced
 in England by persons not here to stop it is not
 better than any other. As I know of. and these are some
 (circumstances in this country as I gather by your letter
 now to mention them, I don't know the reasons or motives
 concerned in it for promoting this inoculation. There are
 many who will practice it but none of them belonging
 to the faculty as you say. I have seen some. I
 The patient to be inoculated for the 14 day is to be
 kept on total rest and vegetable diet, attending to
 medical directions of any kind. They don't think it
 necessary that he should be alone and serene as they
 imagine the Effects of this Diet is owing to a sudden
 transition from a hot to a cold diet the action of the
 system is thus altered; on the day they don't take phy-
 sical during the 14 days. They get 3 powders which from
 what can be known of them appear to be the same as in
 several instances then affill the mouth. The day after
 they get each of their banders then get a cathartic of
 Glaub Salts, but the young Child don't get a Lav-
 ative after the powders as I suppose they do
 of it self. The Inoculation is at 10 o'clock of the night,
 but the best they take best is from 10 o'clock to 12
 the same they like worst is an Omelette and also any

Inoculation

213

Let me inform you that of 112 persons who have been inoculated and exposed themselves to the weather and even those who had to fast and have had very small Pocks. These persons are all the more bold how how for the small Pocks which they have but not for you to put in practice for it is plain what we are your opinion on when we cannot make one put in practice to it, but I dissent. There is a rather strange instance further that this very year the small pox was epidemic at St. John for 4 weeks but only 13 died, and these were all poor people of the Parish, but those who were of rank and were thought better than 13 died not at all which was a great number in proportion. I have the same instance of Inoculation mentioned above, but I am not going to hear good or bad reasons for the success of it, for this was when Epidemic was coming so very violent and there being so many who were inoculated and were not ill and who were recovered from it, and as we have seen that it appears that the fatality of those inoculated was owing to the fact that a scum was put on it, so was the fact that they were more fatal to the latter than the former who were said to be of the latter. The person who practices in this way in England says he would live 80 years without having one patient which is certainly very remarkable as he has had none since he has his hands in the same line. (Note of Mr. Hill) what respects to the House of Matter it is of course to take the matter.

Inoculation

Matter to Inoculate with from the cow-pox is at
 the 16th as the same is taken from the cow at 11th to 16th.
 It has been observed that Matter taken from the cow is when
 it is very young and is not so good as when it is a little
 matured. It has been found that the matter taken from
 the cow-pox is not so good as when it is a little matured
 and it has been found by Experience to be fully as Efficacious
 it has also been observed that the 16th pore have been produced from
 matter coming from the Suppuration part after Inoculation.
 These things are found that the 16th pore is produced with
 matter taken from the cow-pox and it has been found that
 a little more or less before the 16th pore is produced they
 are better as it is better than when it is taken from the
 to take the Matter from a young and healthy a person and
 as good as possible but never from a subject who is
 unhealthy and from a Cow-pox kind, the Matter taken from these
 has been observed to produce the same as when it is taken from
 which no man of good sense or humanity would come to take the
 the Matter from a young and healthy as possible the best a
 young child the best of our children is better to take from
 a young child than from an adult but this has been
 by way of Experience and it is mentioned by Dr
 that he inoculates 21 in a day all from the cow-pox kind
 and not only this but the matter will prove to be from
 proved Mortal and yet all the patients recover and the
 by a very small quantity happens but it is not always so as
 advice in and I think any man of humanity ought to be

Inoculation

to be very carefull, in the Choice of Matter.

(M. MEN) has been the Master of the
art the healing of Scrophulous & has since Inoculated and
not then in the Skin of the face. Some inoculates and this
practice the same way they also another practise which
(one very dear thing which was dropping the one in the Parotid
It is a very rare thing they say the (the) same method
Inoculation but the method is not very certain and has been
in the London, Amsterdam, and other places. The first of
them is an excellent practice which has been used
practice was to apply the matter to the finger and thumb
the thumb and forefinger and all that they bring
to before the Operation is. If there be a little of this
hard and a little more does not hurt soon in the center
of the breast of the neck. Some inoculate them in the
Inoculation the same way as the other but in the
in the arm and one in the leg, and sometimes both legs are done
in England it was a little to do in different parts of the body
and in the legs rather than the arms but this is a little
now as the best quality of the matter is to be used
and the effects are the same. Inoculation in the
the legs is a very difficult matter especially when the throat
is cut into the Pharynx & so on. It is more difficult to heal
in the legs upon this count, they are the same in the arms
it is difficult to get it in the arm and in the leg it is more
as a rule not to let the skin be cut to raise the cuticle

2d Inoculation

When the skin is cut thro. it is apt to raise Blisters
which I have seen sometimes - and Months in healing it is a
question whether it or not the great flow of 9. 10. 11. 12.
The action may not be of service to the patient as it
from the opening made in the skin a considerable quantity
a considerable derivation from the head, but I think it
better to make a small scratch on the skin and the ulceration
be prevented, which in some cases may sometimes be done
by cure. It does not matter much how it be done if only a small
scratch be made with a needle it is sufficient. I have more
as Davis some years ago it has been practise to those
who were afraid of the Lances to apply a small Blisters and
put a little oil into the Lances. Matter, and the Blisters
but the Lances was found to be preferable. Does not
seem a matter of great consequence who long the Lances
not to be put in the skin. One day or two for the Lances
I will give as good effect as an hour as a Lances and four
Sometimes in two or three Minutes; There was no Posture
happened Agreeable to this of a Lady who was inoculated
in the usual Manner but as soon as the Surgeon was gone
she being afraid of the Lances took of the Lances and put
Lances Matter on it and the Lances and when the Surgeon
was to take must say the Lances. The Surgeon with some
new thread like to what he used in one or to deceive him when
he used him it he thought it the Lances has taken
it he said that. Thus for what he thought and in short the
took the small proof in the usual time and after she was

Incubation

217

[illegible]

Immolation

accident happening. It has been a dispute, but those who have
 been immolated are not subject to the disease afterwards &
 believe there is no Instance of any having them a 2^d time but this
 Owing to people taking a small Inflammation of the immolated
 part for the small pox but only a few of the pustules appear
 in the part of the body or near the Immolated part and unless
 they suppurate properly we cannot say that the immolation has taken
 place. There for that person may have the small pox in a later
 way it does not signify as no few of the pustules is removed for
 it does not come out and suppurate properly. we may say then
 that person has the small pox properly. I have had 31st immolated
 31st and only one of that number of the last time. But we have
 one, 11th of the last time that is a natural way. There was one
 immolated in London 20th of the last time but the same way
 immolated in London and not one of the number lost the sight
 of an Eye. and you see when a person has the small pox, the
 next time it is frequent that some lose their sight by them. I
 mean that still a number as I just now I mean only one of
 now of the last time. For I mean that in a state of time there
 was such a number that recovered of immolation and none
 of them lost in sight of an Eye by this or I I

Time of Life } With respect to the time
 of life that a person ought to be in a state of immolation
 children when young have the S. more in a milder manner
 than Adults but at the same time there are some very strong
 that have a great immolation. For a person is
 Don take the infection so easy but let us say that

219

Season of the Year

Immaculation

Season of the year §. Immaculation ought always to be performed in the most healthy season of the year & therefore or about the end of summer is the most in health and then there is no sufficient time for the patient to recover before the approach of cold weather, however if the Child is of a good constitution and in health he may be immaculated at any time of the year in the Country even in the best of summer provided they be kept in a cold regimen. The the late regimen is an Excellent Medicine yet we should not carry it too far but when the weather is agreeable to the patient may take liberty to go abroad in the open Air but surely we should not Expose them to the open Air when it is really cold.

Constitution §. I should care before that I describe low Constitution & think of prevent immaculation. They should not be immaculated when under any disease if possible. They should & the same if possible the we have instances of those who are immaculated while under intermittents, and they are well after the Operation. The patient generally turns Sick in about 3 or 4 days but sometimes on the 6th and even sometimes not before the 10th but its seldom so long. The Childrens regimens are Sydenham, which is much the best I have used since.

Exham and P. Baker

Measles

A

faint bluish rashes on the heart and sitting on the skin
 particularly the face, the third at this time is very distinct
 and the children is remarkably feverish. A red rash at the nose
 is common at this time. These symptoms continue sometimes
 3 or 5 days before the eruption makes its appearance which
 I generally see about the 4th the same time is not till the 14 or 15th
 day when they attack women before their Menses come on they
 are seized with some particular symptoms different from the
 common as great faintness & Disposition contraction of the
 throat with a great Anxiety and Agitation about the 10 or 12th
 when these symptoms continue the Eruption never comes out.
 The Measles appear 1st about the head and breast and at ft.
 are often flea bites but gradually grow larger and as they
 coalesce together makes the spots appear broad, the face at
 this time is greatly affected particularly the eyelids but it has been
 observed that the eruption makes its appearance on the breast
 and shoulders before the face, I observed this to show that
 you are not always to depend upon looking into the face for the
 1st appearance as sometimes they appear in the breast before
 it. The Measles are very little raised above the skin
 and the papules cannot be well observed by the Sight, but can
 only be known by the feel. They are successively propagated
 from the face to the breast to the Limbs, &c. appear different
 from those on the face, they are agreeable to the touch.

Measles

223

and this is the distinguishing Character of the Disease and what also distinguishes them from the Small pox the Symptoms generally remitt but in the Measles the fever remitts more slowly at times sometimes more they remitt but it is very little particularly the important Cough continues. The eruptions that remitt in the Measles are the Eruption is the Eruption and it generally goes off altogether about the 6th or 7th day the Eruption then grows & such as the Cuticle begins to fall off which at this time looks red & bloody about the 6th day they begin to disappear on the face and on the 9th a few remain of from the rest of the Body and leave a barely set of scales behind them which fall over the body. Sometimes the Epidemic Measles dont have any of these scales at all, after the Measles are gone off the Cough and difficulty of breathing often remain but it is often owing to too hot regimen. Sometimes too the Discharge continues and is one of the most dangerous symptoms that attend the Measles. Too hot regimen has often been the cause and Hemorrhages are often turns the Measles from their Natural to a black colour Hemorrhages are much more frequent in the Measles than the Small pox and if not too Copious, relieve the patient Exceedingly. The heat is more Intense the Rushing Retractions and greater - than in the Small pox About the time the Measles go

go off there is a great itching. And when Children are with it is generally about the 4th day which is the most dangerous and for the third part go off, leaving in perpetuum, there is a constant itching (cough, called the Measles rash it has a particular sort of sound no easily described in words, but it is so different from any other cough, that a person who has once heard it will easily know it again, and when this cough gets leave to continue it creates an inflammation in the Lungs with generally ends there if on the 6th day, (and the patient is said to be suffocated) when this is the Case sometimes patients are seized with the 2^d pair, instead of the 1st and this is generally when the Measles are epidemic. The Measles if properly managed are seldom dangerous, but there are more disorders induced in consequence of the Measles than the small pox the most common of which, a swelling in the throat as swelling of the Belly as low fever of the chest & kind of Pleurisy. In consequence of the pox some more is a common disorder in the Measles with the patient being very hot being a threat it has on in many instances in the Lungs which is a few years cause the Pulm or Consumption.

Diagnosis It is observed that very great pain in different parts of the Body preceding the Measles is a very bad sign and shows that they will be of a very bad kind the same as in the small pox. It is also a bad sign when

Measles

225

When the skin continues in the heat and Eyes open, the eruption, profuse Sweats which frequently happens, to Adults are every bad Symptoms. In the children are a favourable sign, when not leading to a supuration of the blood, when there is any Inflammation of the Throat they are of great Service in relieving all the symptoms. It is observed that the febrile symptoms are not so great at the Eruption but sometimes that it is bilious vomiting supervens which is a good symptom as it often relieves all the symptoms as well as the Eruption.

Crisis & This disease generally goes off by gentle sweating. It is observed that it is not with sweat that it is generally all the cases that happens are the same as if without one or other of them.

CAUSE & The Cause of the Measles as well as the eruption, and the termination of the disease. But generally having no Analogy with any other disease but itself never attacks but once in life. Like the small pox there are few Eruptions but of little weight like the small pox they may have the same disease with a complication. Like the Measles when young which has been mistaken for the true disease. When the Measles are Epidemic it is easy to trace them from Village to Village even from England as it is that they that (related in the case) was a woman in Child bed who had no other nurse with her but an old woman Nurse and a Mother Woman who came to visit her. This was

226 Measles

It is known that the disease may be introduced in the District
from the infection, itself and it is certain that some times the
contagion is so strong in the air that it will be in fact
without having any communication at all with individuals
themselves. The Measles was Epidemic at Delhi. The
people were covered with the rash, and all the children
that succeeded them, and yet no Eruption appeared never-
theless it comes in a Month, and sometimes not till years
after the first infection. In those cases for I suppose
young people would be struck with a second Eruption and
it is often, and at the same time, sometimes, still more
dangerous. However, in the District now I see no dangerous
cases from the Measles but a Child in Urmia has this in
consequence of a Child being born with the Measles when it
had been born when the Mother was not Affected. L

More Affected with the Small Pox

The Measles seem to be somewhat analogous to the Small Pox
for there appears to be at the same time, always from the same
Country, persons both the same means and affecting
people but once in their lives. The Eruption is much
much the same only the Eruption a day or so later than
in the Small Pox these are the circumstances in which they
resemble each other.

Distinction from the Small Pox. The Small Pox is
more dangerous than the Measles, the Small Pox is

Meadell

227

and that is that in the great part the Erioid is not
entirely thrown off by the Eruption but it is
retained in the Body which is the Cause of its
being the Cause of the great part of the
as was however generally. The measles is not
the least of the great part of the
(constituted) but it is to be made a
when the virus is Erioid is to be made a
fever that affects the Lungs as pleurisy or
more than they move of a bad kind or if any other
Disturbance disorder is joined along with this
then generally prove exceedingly fatal from the
there is always a more or less of local inflammation
in the Lungs now when they are joined with any
other Erioid disease fever that affects the Lungs
they are mostly dangerous

Season of the Year

Measles are more common in the end of Winter and the
beginning of the Spring, and are generally most common at the
approach of warm weather, but this is not the general Rule for
they have been then been worse and the same weather is more
likely to be known than elsewhere in Britain, however
in general they go off in the heat of summer. L. S. F.
H. W. The Measles have to affect the various parts

Measles

229

The beginning of the Measles in Adults, but in Children it is not so necessary because in them there is less of the inflammation. Prædictum are consequently less subject to the fatal complications mentioned but at the same time of the Child is weaker and weaker Constitution and the Child's lungs are very high & it ought to be performed in the beginning it greatly relieves the restlessness & anxiety and sometimes and sometimes to prevent hemorrhages so common in the disease, was also to bleed in the neck of the Child the first day but as in the Malproy, where they are to be bled by leech and bleed in the neck of the Child is not so common in the disease but at any time of the disease when the Cough is extremely violent, or the patient is more and more distressed by Cough or when the Diffusion is difficult of breathing or when in this case it is requisite to bleed at any period of the disease and Repeat it as the Circumstances require in short you must lay aside all regard to the Measles & treat it as at one period of the disease. Dr. Keen it is that we are to be cautious in bleeding in the Measles at the same time as practice has been made great Abuse of and attended with no success. Some have feared it so far for fear of the peripneumony as to bleed Children when the Diffusion is coming and no other thing indicated it but the Cough, for this first reason will cause very uneasy symptoms and would instead of curing yet at the same time will not go off by bleeding to any advantage but over and over not go off by any means. All this go off as it is natural but it and more over there is a rather

Measles

rather Circumstance which I cannot repeat too often to you
 says that bleeding is of all others an evacuation which Children
 can bear worst, and which a child properly ought never to be
 performed. I mentioned to you before that he has (at least some-
 times) remains after the Measles are gone off, and in probab
 of time bring on immature tubercles which in time produce
 Pth: Pultr: When it remains after the time, which is the prop-
 time, it should go off. Bleeding is very necessary and relieves
 relieves it & takes it off altogether. Sometimes the Diarrhoea
 which is a dangerous Symptom will not yield to Antispasmodics
 Opium or any other thing but bleeding alone. I have seen

{ P M L S } are very necessary in the beginning, when
 the Eruption appears. Dr Cullen has particularly mentioned to
 you formerly that in all Eruptions even the most considerable
 evacuation to the Skin, and consequently promote the Eruption.
 In all other Eruptive fevers as well as the Measles Purges
 are not only necessary in the beginning but very proper thro
 the course of the Disease. Now I find in that Child which
 Children generally have in the Course of this disease they
 don't spit out the Saliva, as Adults do but swallow & great
 deal of it by which the Stomach becomes so loaded with
 Phlegm and if allowed to remain greatly overcharges the
 Body and therefore about the 3rd or 4th a purgative

Measles

231

Measles frequently evacuated by gentle purges is apt to produce abundant Sweat but in any case is a dangerous Symptom in this disease. Emitts in the Measles is the best Medicine. I know of no really gentle purge from time to time is of exceeding great Service for more purposes than one.

Laxatives & Glysters a very gentle Cathartic may be necessary in the beginning of the Measles merely with a View to cleanse the primæ Viæ. But afterwards in the Course of the disease it is necessary to give Emollient Glysters as once every two days, and to instill Nature as little as possible, but Cathartics ought always to be given after the Measles are gone off. When this has been neglected bad consequences have followed. Blisters are extremely proper in this disease especially when there is a great exuberance of Fixed Matter upon the Nose which falling down upon the Trachea and Bronchia causes that tickling Cough so troublesome in the disease. In this case Small Blisters applied to the sides of the neck is particularly serviceable. The effect of Blisters in this case is not to weaken and raise the pulse on the contrary they tend to subdue it and bring it down exceedingly. Pulse when the pulse brought down from 150 to 100 in 10 or 12 hours after the application of Blisters

Measles

L

Purges. Purges are peculiarly necessary when the eruption is agitated before the proper time. But I am much in the habit of giving them with a sparing use, & it is to be kept in mind, that in such a Purge, which is made necessary, but when the pulse is low and such Purges are always proved to be too soon given, but they are necessary when the eruption comes to be different, when the patient is set up, is extremely weak, and third, and fourth, in more difficult cases, in persons more delicate they almost give them, & it is at the same time, I am much in the habit of giving them at the same time, that of the case as long as the symptoms are extremely urgent. I would never order them as I find them already, whereas the inflammation is vigorous, but I think they are always proper in the decline and by these means of the stimulus they act as a powerful catalyst in raising up the system. L. J. J.

Diet & Regimen. Diet ought to be the same as in the small pox a cool solid and Alterative diet but that which is recommended in the small pox is not only in the malignant kind, are not so good in the Measles as they exasperate the cough, and you'll find that in all coughs anything that is Acid is no more as it serves to exasperate them, upon this Diet, Sydenham's Diet, Bear accidental with a little Vinegar, will be found more agreeable, a hot regimen will be found productive of the same bad effects in the Measles as in the small pox it increases all the inflammatory symptoms, particularly the purging, and if it can

It does not that it brings in a discharge of the disease, which the disease does not do, with the symptoms of it. Some nervous Cases as a few Sunk would not Medicate only be as severe as Poreul But for this purpose wine is preferable to them all, Either the Vin. *Chilid* or *C. Cardiac*, both which are used by some, but think them are never necessary, but when a sudden Stimulus is used.

The Vin. *Chilid* is a power indeed when the disease is loaded with a great deal of Acid Humours and it is the best Wine we have for it. To keep and Elucidating it. The Effect of hot Regimen is to produce profuse sweats which is a very intractable symptom in Children but as soon as the Children are not much subject to it.

Pediluvium & Fomentations

It is Observed that Fomentations are of the same Service for promoting the Muscles as the Small pox either warm emollient Lotion or Pediluvium or both. Fomentations with a warm Plaster are particularly necessary they are not only proper for bringing out the Eruption but likewise for clearing out the Measles when gone in too soon the only thing that can be given internally with Service is Absorbentive in throwing out the Pus and the Saliva. Plaster and the Soft Mucere is but you will find that when the Measles have an Eruption troublesome and there is a sense of dryness and heat of the Lungs, breathing over the Measles with no Water is to be avoided. However in redness of the face and the great heat of the head.

234 Measles

S

Opiales } ^{they are} very necessary in the Measles
for relieving the Cough which is often extremely troublesome
and it is better to continue Opiales by night or day
if the patient is not sleeping or Opiales every night
in the Measles which practice in general is much older but
as I said before in the Small pox Measles is then 4 or 5 Measles
Such a patient is less comfortable in the Measles
Opiales but we must be careful in the Circumstances
and symptoms of the case. It is very rare that Opiales
can be got without them it is much better and refreshing
and necessary than any that can be given without
Opiales. yet in many cases Opiales are very necessary
and when the patient is taken ill. Opiales are not
consequences from them. I think Opiales are given
given in the Measles during the increase of the disease
but not the decrease but nevertheless they are often necessary
to be given sooner. There is another symptom both in the
Measles and Small pox. That Opiales greatly relieve and
that is the Irritation of the throat and called such that the patient
has that has no pain nor can he eat or drink. I give him
him besides when the patient is in this condition there is
no Eruspion Opiales by taking it off Nature the patient
which is exceedingly serviceable. I don't find in many cases
Opiales the only Opiales that can be given. Measles is a
disease is that they suppress expectoration by reason

Measles

235

renewing the humors thick, but it is safely said in
no such effect from them, and it is rather ~~beneficial~~ ^{beneficial} in
the measles where they have appeared. The expector
ation is not so soon as it is a little less tough
and is under great uneasiness, it is gently relieved not
only then but toward the end of the disease when the expect
oration turns thin and is spit up as of a sweet state
which causes a very small cough, it is in this case by
thinning the expectoration which does not in any way
injure the child as to be troublesome to the patient
relieves also the cough, and in all cases Opus relieve in
the measles as in the small pox by taking off stricture
and consequently by promoting all the secretions as
that by the skin by which means the eruption is promoted
as mentioned before.

Particular Symptoms

Cough. Besides the use of Opus there are a
great variety of external remedies given with a view
to relieve the cough as in the small pox. Some use
to loosen the cough as in the cough as in the cough
join the skin and encase the Mucosa and the
pressure about the Sternum which in the Measles
is too great at first. Some the same objections to the Oil,
Syrup, they sometimes get as a Pleurisy but the Opus
have no effect at all as a Medicine. The Oil made
of Service often but it is a difficult thing to get Children

(236) *Measles* *S*

Children to take them in any form, and even when they
 are not to take them the same may be used in the
 being and things, such as a drink which is something
 in this disease. when a great deal of work is necessary
 but what I think answers the intention of some of these
 is Mucilages of different kinds as Infus. Sims. Sequoia
 these are much more agreeable and help the Expectoration
 exceedingly but when the stomach is so weak and can
 the Pills are of Amygdal. it is a good measure to the
 quantity of 3i every hour and acts as a much better
 expectorant but there are very few stomachs that will bear
 it and it is for this reason that the cases that I have
 mentioned I put upon the stomach for he gave the quantity
 of 4 or 5 grains of Pil. Scab. Oliver. 6 times a day and
 again of Camom. or as Prince S. T. said. But now
 are few stomachs now a days even of Adults that can
 bear such doses as for Children this are entirely out
 of the question for this will not do but what is an
 "Ose" one of the best Expectorating medicines we
 have when the Expectoration is thick and viscid as
 squill On the contrary when there is a thick mucus
 with little Expectoration the squill expectorates
 it The best Expectoration of the Squill is when
 are Oxy-mel. The Oxy-mel is the best when the stomach can
 bear it, but if not the Syrup is a good measure these are com-
 monly used in a Mixture with the G. T. common but before

Measles

FX
437

but besides that the Gum is very disagreeable to the patient
Stomach and the small quantity of G. put in a Mixture
can have little effect as to sweeten and they may do
up much more agreeable for with Symplics etc. as
other simple matter with respect to it per se more light
or reduce the (coughs under one head) for which
I have already taken notice of the propriety of bleeding Blister
and Sprouts but if the Cough remains after the Measles
gone we are to treat it as a common Cough and not as a
Cough with great difficulty and stiffness of the
lungs. It is the great Misfortune of great Britain
(to which this is peculiar) when ever there is a common
Measles they consider it as any other hard Cough and don't think
it much but allow it to go on without taking any care
of it some use it for a long time but when ever it is
cured we ought always to ^{if the} treat it as a true Phthisis and I am sure that Cough so frequent
in P^ractice are always well attended to many lives might
be saved from being cut off by this Consumption. When
the Symptoms of a hardening Phthisis happen then we
to the Ex^terminating it there bleeding in the arms and
two or 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ every 3 or 4 days sometimes the Purge
Exercise is the patient's strength will be it gradually
increases with it and when it is well we should direct
them to leave the nation going into a warmer Climate especially
if London with care the same effect will be
produced. I am indeed for removing the patient to a warmer
Climate.

Measles

H

Explanations of the Signs

Marked Which is this disease causes so dangerous
 symptom is best kept and the patient by gentle purges
 and that which induces the measles is when some bleeding
 alone when administered it is not every thing else and it is
 but the best remedies for carrying off the Diarrhoea are Vomits
 small doses of Rhubarb with Nal-mel. and Crocus at Night
 but in this case it should never be checked too soon. For when it is
 prevented, the patient is more liable to all the Pulmonie
 symptoms and the disease is more dangerous.

Symptoms peculiar to Hysterical Women
 in this disease to use the words of the English
 of the Menstrues have some peculiar symptoms when Ulcerated with
 some that they are in a state of a great deal of pain in
 the stomach and in the bowels and in the uterus and
 of the ovaries and in the uterus and in the uterus and
 of the Ovaries may be given with great success and it is
 for whatever is of an Antispasmodic relaxing quality
 is particularly beneficial in this case which is the Effect of pain
 from the great quantity of mucus on the Embryo all the healing
 Antispasmodic Remedies are in various kinds but
 Opium is the best & P. C. E. but what ever is relaxing and tends
 to take off Spasm. is the most effectual F. S. S. S. S.
 The best of the Antispasmodics is found in the Measles

[illegible]

Authors &c. but that I could recommend to you
an Exenham, and Wood, both of which have wrote
very well, upon it and in their Method of Cure pretty
much agree with mine and with one another.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever

This Fever begins with alternate heats and Colds
 followed with rigor there is no great subsidence (at least)
 or affections of the Eyes but there is a very sharp fever
 increasing the Eruption which begins to appear on the 14th day
 preceded by headach, a violent burning heat on the throat
 and sometimes purging. In this (as all the interstices between
 the pustules are) the eruption is more coarse and heavier than
 in the measles from which it gets the name of Scarlatina
 The Eruptions continue about the skin and they
 generally last off within the Cuticle in 4 or 5 days this of
 course is generally void when not treated with bloodletting
 as if it often attended with more or less of Angina
 and sometimes with the throat. The often Epidemic
 with the Angina so that the fever does its office according
 upon the Eruption appearing. The liver and mesenteric
 to this fever than it builds its integument and has its
 regular course as the small pox and other Eruptive fevers
 also as it is not dangerous. The Physicians ought to allow
 it to take its Course. When Eruptions are seized with a
 bleeding at the nose it is a very good Symptom and
 Eruptions are never dangerous but when the Patient
 is Plethoric

Indication

Scarlet Fever

241

Indication of Cure. As the disease is
in the Pleasles bleeding in the brain & maybe
allowed especially when there is a further infla-
mation but otherwise in more it will be necessary to change
the former dose by exhibiting an Emetic of Ipecacuanha.

Caution. The necessity in this as well as in all
other Emetics from the general Rule in all Eruptive diseases
when we want to keep the patient quiet so much as to keep
him to give Emetics in small doses. Ipecacuanha is
Recommended here for the same reason as in the treatment
of Pleasles &c. When there is a violent Dissolved State of
the blood the blood is changed from its normal condition
always more or less of the kind which may be a source
of inflammation. It is of particular Service.

End of the 1st Volume

244

